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Austria	19 S. Lira	Iraq	1,320	Oslo	6,700 Nkr.
Bahrain	0.625 Din	Jordan	1,450 Frs.	Portugal	1,450 Frs.
Bulgaria	40 Lft.	Korea	5,650	Qatar	4,500 Rls.
Canada	1.25 Can.	Kuwait	5,500 Frs.	Saudi Arabia	4,000 L.
Croatia	0.500 Dr.	Liberia	12,000	Spain	1,600 Pes.
Denmark	7.00 Dk.	Liberia	12,000	Sweden	6,000 SEK.
Egypt	100 P.	Liberia	12,000	Turkey	1,600 L.
Finland	6.00 F.L.	Liberia	12,000	U.S.S.R.	2,250 Rls.
France	2.50 F.	Liberia	12,000	U.S.S.R.	2,250 Rls.
Germany	2.25 Dm.	Liberia	12,000	U.S.A.	7,200 Fr.
Greece	0.50 Dr.	Liberia	12,000	U.S.A.	7,200 Fr.
Iraq	115 Rls.	Liberia	12,000	U.S.S.R.	7,200 Fr.
Nigeria	170 N.	Yugoslavia	120 D.		

ESTABLISHED 1887

Ford Hails Reagan, Attacks Mondale; Platform Approved

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

DALLAS — Former President Gerald R. Ford stepped forward at the Republican National Convention to defend the fairness of the administration of President Ronald Reagan, and the convention approved the strongly conservative platform on which Mr. Reagan will seek re-election.

Mr. Reagan's rival for the 1976 presidential nomination entertained convention delegates Tuesday night with a recital of the president's domestic accomplishments and an attack on the Democratic presidential nominee, Walter F. Mondale. Mr. Mondale and other Democrats have accused the administration of being unfair to the nation's poor and minorities at the expense of the wealthy.

"Is it fair to make promises you can't keep?" Mr. Ford asked. "Is it fair to keep the promises the country can't afford? That is the Mondale record."

"President Reagan" Mr. Ford continued, "can be proud of his record of reducing inflation by more than two-thirds, the prime interest rate by more than one-third and the misery index by nearly half. That's what I call being fair to everybody."

The "misery index" is the sum of the rates of inflation and unemployment. Mr. Mondale and Jimmy Carter used the phrase in their successful 1976 campaign against Mr. Ford.

The former president was the main speaker at an evening session that also showcased the Republican platform, which was adopted

overwhelmingly and without change by voice vote earlier in the day.

One of the few who shouted "no" in the voice vote was Maureen Reagan, the president's older daughter. She told The Associated Press that she had voted against the platform because party conservatives "refused to accept those of us who believe in the Equal Rights Amendment."

The document, written by Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi and a group of young conservatives led by Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York, rules out a tax increase next year, promises further tax reductions and strikes an uncompromisingly conservative tone on social and foreign policy issues.

Mr. Kemp presented the foreign policy planks with a slashing attack on the Democratic Party.

"Millions of Americans no longer feel at home in a party whose leaders see no difference between the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the American liberation of Grenada... a party whose leaders shun the task of cultivating democracy in the hard soil of Central America," he said.

"The leaders of the Democratic Party aren't soft on communism," Mr. Kemp said. "They're soft on democracy."

In an afternoon press conference, Vice President George Bush also praised the Reagan foreign policy record in generous terms. He said the deaths of more than 200 U.S. Marines in Lebanon had been "a tragedy but not a shame," asserting that a tax increase was necessary to bring down deficits. "Who's going

to pay those higher taxes he promises?" he said. "Who always pays?"

The middle-class, working Americans whose spendable... income has increased 8 percent during the Reagan years."

Mr. Ford avoided criticizing Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, the Democratic candidate for vice president, on the subject of her finances.

But he offered sarcastic comments about her qualifications.

"You won't find me saying that

three years, six years, in the House of Representatives isn't good experience," said Mr. Ford, who served 25 years in the House before being appointed vice president and then becoming president after Richard M. Nixon resigned.

"I think she was a good choice," he said, "not because she is a woman,

but because her partisan voting record and her liberal political philosophy seem very close to mine."

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(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

year of Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society program.

"Mr. Reagan has breathed life into the presidency as a governing instrument," said Mr. Greenstein, the editor of a book titled "The Reagan Presidency: An Early Assessment." "But he seems to be more effective at getting policies enacted than at analyzing their consequences. Thus, he has left us with such ticking bombs as a dangerously high deficit and high interest rates."

James MacGregor Burns, a biographer of presidents and a professor of political science at Williams College, in Williamstown, Massachusetts, said, "I happen to disagree with practically everything

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Second Loan to Zaccaro Company From Estate Is Disclosed

By Jeff Gerth

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — John A. Zaccaro made a second loan, for \$75,000, from an estate he manages as a court-appointed conservator to the real estate management company owned by him and his wife, Geraldine A. Ferraro, according to an attorney for the couple.

Ms. Ferraro, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, declined at a press conference Tuesday to discuss dealings between the estate and the company. She cited a court hearing to be held Thursday concerning an earlier \$100,000 loan from the estate.

The New York congresswoman has said she learned of the \$100,000 loan only recently, several months after her husband was cautioned by a court referee about a possible impropriety.

Ms. Ferraro said at the press conference that she had not known about the business activities of the management company, although she owns a third of it and has been an officer and director. Mr. Zaccaro operates the company.

The \$75,000 loan came to light

Monday when Ms. Ferraro filed a required financial disclosure statement with the Federal Election Commission. The report shows that the P. Zaccaro Co. borrowed from \$50,001 to \$100,000 on Feb. 6 from the estate. The report also shows that the loan was repaid on March 27, two weeks after the company paid back the \$100,000 loan, which was made last October.

The P. Zaccaro Co. borrowed the money from the estate of Alice Phelan, 84, whose assets have been managed by Mr. Zaccaro since 1982.

Mr. Zaccaro, an attorney for

Mr. Zaccaro, has said that the first loan was paid back with 12-percent interest.

The same rate of interest was paid on the second loan, according to Melvin Schweitzer, an attorney and adviser to Ms. Ferraro's conservator.

According to Mr. Zaccaro, the value of Mrs. Phelan's estate has increased from about \$700,000 to \$1.1 million while Mr. Zaccaro has been conservator.

The 100,000 loan came to the attention of the court-appointed

referee, Jonathan A. Weinstein, during a routine review of the estate's affairs for 1983. Mr. Weinstein raised questions in a report May 29 that said in part, "The propriety of this conduct will be referred for judicial determination."

The report, which led to Thursday's hearing in state Supreme Court, does not detail with the \$75,000 loan. The hearing in Queens will be before Justice Edwin Kassoff, who could reprimand or remove Mr. Zaccaro as conservator if he is found to have abused his fiduciary position.

On the basis of published reports, a spokesman for the Queens district attorney expressed doubt that any crime had been committed.

"It's doubtful that the judge will find there's a crime or any intent of defrauding," said the spokesman, Leo Meindl, because the value of the estate increased under the conservator's stewardship and the \$100,000 loan was listed in an accounting filed with the court.

Under estates and trusts law in New York, it is a misdemeanor for

any fiduciary, such as a conservator, to commingle the assets of an estate with personal property. According to Mr. Povman, however, when Mr. Zaccaro cashed \$100,000 in money-market funds held by the Phelan estate and lent the money to the P. Zaccaro Co., he placed a promissory note for the money in his official record.

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It is not clear exactly when Mr. Zaccaro was first cautioned by the referee or whether that warning came before or after the second loan was made. By all accounts, however, he waited several months to tell Ms. Ferraro.

During that time, Thursday's court hearing was scheduled, and Mr. Zaccaro and Ms. Ferraro discussed their any potentially embarrassing information with aides to Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic presidential nominee.

Mr. Schweitzer said in an interview that the P. Zaccaro Co. had needed both loans because it ran short of cash.

He said the problem was caused by an extraordinary transaction in which the company, in the course of its brokerage business, had to make a large financial commitment. He said this had weakened the rest of the company's business, which is the management of properties and buildings.

Mr. Schweitzer said both loans from the estate to the Zaccaro company were repaid after the referee called to Mr. Zaccaro's attention

INSIDE

■ U.S.-Soviet relations could improve next year, experts say, but there are several possible pitfalls.

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■ A Jewish wedding in Cairo is a very special occasion. Page 4.

■ Tamil mothers staged a fast in a Sri Lankan town to protest the arrest of their sons. Page 5.

■ Deng Xiaoping turned 80, and a newspaper marked the day by printing a Mao-like picture of him swimming. Page 5.

■ Consumer prices increased 0.3 percent last month in the United States. Page 9.

TOMORROW

The season is approaching for Britain's venerable and durable entertainment — pantomime. Mary Blume talks to the King of Panto, the writer-producer John Morley. Weekend.

bers, will be able to outvote the two other houses. There will be 45 seats in the Indian chamber, which will be filled when the Indians vote on Tuesday.

A political analyst said a turnout of more than 40 percent of the 900,000 registered mixed-race voters would represent victory for the government, while less than 20 percent would mean its policy had been repudiated.

Opponents of the white government have called for a boycott by voters, arguing that the new system further entrenches white minority domination and apartheid policies of racial separation.

Under government policy, South African blacks must exercise their political rights in tribal homelands, to which many people have been forcibly moved. South Africa has 2.8 million citizens of mixed race, 23 million blacks, 4.7 million whites and about 70,000 Indians.

Early Wednesday, two gasoline bombs were hurled at the home of a

candidate near Cape Town, causing damage but no injuries.

Police followed up a harsh clampdown begun Tuesday, on opponents of the new constitution with the arrest of more than 50 persons for staging protests, and other offenses, according to reports from throughout the country.

The anti-apartheid Front, a two-million-member multiracial group that is leading the boycott campaign, said about 40 of its members or supporters had been detained.

Less than a fifth of the country's 780,000 mixed-race pupils attended schools Wednesday, according to education officials. The rest stayed home to protest the elections.

Students at many universities

were also on strike. At Rhodes University in Grahamstown, 75 miles (120 kilometers) from Port Elizabeth, police arrested 18 protesting students, witnesses reported.

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Experts Examine U.S.-Soviet Pitfalls and Long-Range Effects

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With the prospect that the United States next year will have either a second-term Republican president with new flexibility in international affairs or a new Democratic president with different ideas about international affairs, experts in Soviet affairs in and out of government are beginning to turn their thoughts to what might be.

The attitude among professionals in the Reagan administration is generally upbeat as they look beyond the turmoil caused by President Ronald Reagan's offhand remarks about "bombing" Russia.

Many believe, as Helmut Sonnenfeldt of the Brookings Institution, an adviser to the Reagan team, that "Mr. Reagan feels he has a stronger hand to play now and can afford to be more flexible" in dealing with Moscow. They take heart, too, from statements by Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic presidential nominee, that he looks toward improving relations.

But several officials and analysts worry that the best of intentions will not be enough. To them there is a minefield of potential problems ahead that could be hard to skirt.

As they look to the next administration, these experts see buried just beneath the surface of Soviet-American relations at least three potentially explosive possibilities: More ill could befall the detained Soviet

physicist, Andrei D. Sakharov; the trial of Mehmet Ali Agca in Italy could point to a Soviet connection in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II; and allegations of Soviet cheating on arms control agreements could turn into proof.

Should any of these take place, under either a Republican or a Democratic administration, the sense among many of the specialists is that the effects could last longer and be of greater consequence than such major shocks of the past as the Soviet invasions of Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968 and the intervention in Afghanistan in 1979.

In each of those cases, the immediate effect was a sharp deterioration in Soviet-American relations. But after a year or so, that was offset and overcome by powerful domestic political pressures to improve relations.

For example, such pressure grew so strong a year after the Afghanistan intervention that Mr. Reagan entered negotiations with Moscow on medium-range nuclear forces in Europe. This was only weeks after martial law was declared in Poland.

"Once the shock wore off," a top State Department analyst recalled, "people here and in Europe got frightened about war with the Soviet Union, especially nuclear war, and wanted to do something about it."

In addition, a number of analysts said the interventions in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan,

while inexcusable, were nevertheless understandable in the context of international power politics.

"Americans don't like these naked displays of power," the State Department analyst said, "but we learned that Moscow will use force to maintain control of countries on its borders."

But, as Soviet affairs experts in Washington see it, should something serious happen to Mr. Sakharov or should the Russians be unduly implicated in the attempted assassination of the pope or in cheating on arms treaties, such actions would be considered unnecessary and gratuitous.

"They would have a powerful symbolic and psychological impact," said Dimitri Simes of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Mr. Sakharov, one of the fathers of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, became a widely recognized peace activist before he was imprisoned. If he were to die in custody or appear to testify against himself in a "show trial," American liberals as well as conservatives would almost certainly join together in common fury, in the judgment of Mr. Simes and many others.

If Moscow were in any way implicated in the attempt on the pope's life, they say, that would almost certainly be seen as going well beyond the demands of power politics.

If charges of Soviet cheating on arms control pacts were to be substantiated, the experts added, there

would be serious doubts about whether Moscow really shared the view that these treaties were for the purpose of reducing the risks of nuclear war. The experts said it would probably make congressional approval of future treaties next to impossible.

For Mr. Sonnenfeldt, putting the pieces of the Soviet-American relationship back together after these developments would be compounded by what he sees as continuing lack of "coherence and stability" in Soviet leadership. For Mr. Simes, that problem is not so much the inability of Soviet leaders to patch things up as it might be their unwillingness to do so.

Not everyone agrees with all this. A State Department expert, recalling the Soviet downing of a South Korean commercial airliner last year, said: "The administration said that the Soviets were horrible, but didn't overreact and tried to get back to business. And six months later, we were dealing with each other again. The main pressures will run in the other direction, not toward seeing how far you can push the Russians."

Still, the more general concern of Soviet watchers here seems to be that for the last six years one tense moment has been followed by another. It has been difficult to gather momentum for improving relations and any future incidents would make it even more difficult.

WORLD BRIEFS

Thais Rejects Lawsuit on Jet Downing

BANGKOK (AP) — A Thai civil court has rejected a lawsuit against the Soviet defense minister, Marshal Dmitri F. Ustinov, filed by a woman whose son was one of the 269 people killed when a Korean Air Lines jet was downed by a Soviet fighter plane Sept. 1, a court spokesman said Wednesday.

Siem Sae Ung named Marshal Ustinov as one of three defendants in the suit, which was rejected Tuesday by a judge who ruled that the court lacked jurisdiction because none of the defendants lived in Thailand, the spokesman said.

The mother was seeking compensation equivalent to \$870,000. The lawsuit contended that Marshal Ustinov, the pilot of the Soviet fighter and the pilot's commanding officer were responsible for the death of her son, Somchai Pakomodom, an associate professor at an engineering college.

Coup Charge Brings Liberia Boycott

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (Reuters) — Students at the University of Liberia have been boycotting classes following the arrest of a professor who has been accused of plotting to overthrow the Liberian leader, Samuel K. Doe, university sources said Wednesday.

The university authorities have demanded the release of the professor. Amos Sawyer, Monrovia radio reported. Mr. Doe, who was arrested last Saturday, Monrovia radio said Tuesday that Mr. Sawyer and his supporters had planned bomb attacks and mass arrests of citizens to install a socialist government with the aid of foreign countries.

Striking U.K. Miners Attack 3 Towns

LONDON (AP) — Striking coal miners besieged the northern England villages of Armthorpe, Bentley and Edlington, all in the South Yorkshire coal region, on Wednesday after small groups of rebel miners crossed picket lines, police said.

A police spokesman said that Armthorpe was sealed off to protect the public when some of the 1,000 or so pickets looted stores, hurled stones and other objects at passing vehicles and commandeered cars, setting them on fire to form barricades.

More than 1,000 additional miners have defied picket lines in recent weeks in response to a back-to-work campaign by the National Coal Board, but they represent only a fraction of the more than 100,000 miners in the work force of about 180,000 who the National Union of Mineworkers says remain on strike.

50 Strike at U.K. Intelligence Center

LONDON (AP) — A group of technicians at an intelligence-gathering center where the British government has imposed a ban on labor unions have staged a three-hour strike over a pay dispute, officials said Wednesday.

The 50 strikers are among the vast majority of the 7,000 intelligence workers at the Government Communications Headquarters at Cheltenham, in southwest England, who agreed in March under government pressure to renounce their membership in unions.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said the ban at the facility, which monitors Soviet communications, was necessary for national security. The technicians, who stopped work Monday to protest management plans to restructure their pay grades, have threatened further action if their grievances are not resolved.

Pakistan Renews Charge of Shelling

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Pakistan accused Afghanistan on Wednesday of shelling a Pakistani frontier post, killing three people in the latest attack in a series of cross-border shootings that have claimed at least 51 lives.

A government statement said the Afghan Army shelled Teri Mangal, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) west of the North-West Frontier Province capital of Peshawar, on Tuesday, for the fifth time since Aug. 13.

The three victims and five others injured were all Afghan refugees, it added. Pakistan and Afghanistan are to reopen indirect peace talks in Geneva on Friday.

Australia to Aid Military in 4 Nations

CANBERRA, Australia (AP) — Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines will receive assistance from Australia's new military aid grants, the Australian government Tuesday.

The announcement said that of \$41 million in foreign military assistance, the two biggest grants will go to Papua New Guinea, about \$13 million, and Indonesia, about \$8.5 million.

The aid "is a practical expression of Australia's interest in regional security and to promote contacts with governments and the defense forces of countries with which Australia shares strategic interests," a government statement said.

'Solidarity Holiday' Urged for Poles

WARSAW (Reuters) — Underground leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union have urged Poles to show their support for the movement on its fourth anniversary this month, but they have avoided calls for street demonstrations.

A message signed by all five members of Solidarity's clandestine provisional coordinating commission, known as the TKK, and made public on Wednesday said the Aug. 31 anniversary "will be Solidarity's holiday."

It is the first time since Solidarity was suppressed that the TKK has urged its supporters to mark a major anniversary by challenging Poland's communist authorities in the streets. Sources said the restraint, following the release of senior Solidarity activists from prison under a political amnesty, was deliberate while the union ponders its strategy.

Libya Hints at U.K. Role in Murder

LONDON (AP) — Libya has said that British government involvement cannot be ruled out in the murder of a Libyan businessman who was found shot to death this week in a London apartment. The businessman, Ali el-Ghish, had been charged with planning bombings directed at opponents of Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, the Libyan leader.

A dispatch issued Tuesday by the official Libyan news agency, JANA, quoted the Libyan External Relations Bureau in Tripoli as saying that "the Libyan government is holding the British authorities responsible for the lives and safety of Libyan citizens in Britain. The circumstances of the crime, which cost the life of Ali el-Ghish, do not rule out the possibility of the British government's involvement in this act."

London police reported the discovery of Mr. el-Ghish's body early in the week. "We're not saying anything about the Libyans connection at this stage," a Scotland Yard press officer said. "but we do believe el-Ghish was lured to the flat by his assassin." The victim was one of two Libyans accused of plotting three bombings in which 26 people were injured. He was released on bail in June.

Group Says Kenya Killed Herdsman

GENEVA (Reuters) — The Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights says that Kenyan security forces killed 300 to 1,400 ethnic Somali herdsman earlier this year in northeastern Kenya.

Peter Davies, director of the London-based society, which seeks to protect indigenous ethnic groups against slavery or other discrimination, made the charge Tuesday at a hearing of a United Nations panel of discrimination. He said that thousands of the nomadic herdsman, from the Degodia clan, were rounded up in February and taken to the airstrip at Wagalla, near the border with Somalia.

They were subjected to three days of torture, he said, and at night they were beaten and abandoned in the bush. Mr. Davies said the government's explanation for the roundup was that it was trying to persuade the herdsman to give up guns they had been stocking for a few months. He said the government had acknowledged only that 29 internees had died.

For the Record

China and Britain said their 21st session in formal talks on the future of Hong Kong, which ended Wednesday, was "useful and constructive." Negotiations on the future of the British colony were to convene again Sept. 5.

Sixty-four people were injured, none seriously, on Tuesday, when sections of benches collapsed under a circus tent in Montrouge, France. Sending hundreds of people plunging to the ground, rescue officials said.

The president of Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta), Captain Thomas Sankara, has decreed that most members of the government he dissolved Tuesday will work as foremen on building sites. (Reuters)

Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia said Wednesday that he will announce the date of an early general election as soon as possible. (AP)

Democrats at Dallas Convention? They Are Only Doing Their Jobs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DALLAS — There are Democrats at the Republican National Convention, but they aren't mingling with delegates or attending the gala evening receptions.

They have been found washing dishes, preparing meals, shining shoes and picking up the mountains of trash left in the convention center.

George McGiboney, who earns \$3.35 an hour hauling trash out of the Dallas Convention Center said: "These delegates are going on tours in Sunnyside to see where I.R. lives, but they ought to take a tour in Skid Row and the mission where the poor are."

Benjamin Ballard, who shines shoes at the convention center, said

that despite the Republican Party's reputation as the party of the wealthy, his tips haven't reflected it.

"So far they have surprised me, no, make that disappointed — me," Mr. Ballard said. "I thought the

CONVENTION NOTEBOOK

Grand Old Party had all the money. How are tips? Bad, cause there aren't any."

Added Richard Clark, who also shines shoes: "A guy came by yesterday and said he wanted his shoes shined but said he only had a \$100 bill. I said, 'Man, I'm a shoeboy, not a bank teller.' " (Dallas Times Herald)

Election Panel Is Asked To Investigate Ferraro

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A law professor asked the Federal Election Commission on Wednesday to conduct a "full and complete investigation" of how Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro financed her 1978 campaign for Congress.

The complaint, filed by John Banzhaf of George Washington University's law school, said,

"There is more than sufficient evidence to suspect wrongdoing, and more than sufficient evidence at least to warrant further investigation."

The commission has five days to either dismiss or pursue the complaint.

Ms. Ferraro, to repay illegal campaign loans from her family in 1978, sold her half-interest in a Manhattan building for \$100,000 to a business associate of her husband. Her husband, John A. Zaccaro, subsequently bought back the property at the same price.

During a news conference Tuesday Ms. Ferraro, the Democratic nominee for vice president, described the arrangement as "perfidy legal."

Mr. Banzhaf questioned whether the arrangement was a "device to allow her husband to channel money to his wife's campaign in spite of federal spending limits."

The arrangement "cries out for more of an explanation," he said. "It cannot be cleared up on one person's unsubstantiated statement at a news conference."

Ms. Ferraro has said that she sold her interest in the Manhattan building to repay \$134,000 she had received in loans from Mr. Zaccaro and the couple's three children. The election commission ruled that the loans exceeded the \$1,000-per-person limit on campaign contributions. The excess \$130,000 was refunded. (AP)

Mr. Zaccaro has said that Mr. Stein, a former member of the elec-

tion commission staff, told him the large loans from family members to the Ferraro campaign were legal. Mr. Stein has said that his advice was just the opposite.

At a press conference Tuesday, he pointed to a question from "that woman in the second row." There was no immediate response.

"Right here, this lady," he said. Still no response.

"I mean that woman, next to the guy in the blue shirt," he said.

Then, amid an explosion of laughter from the press corps, the reporter stood up.

"It's a he," Mr. Bush said, his face reddening.

The reporter, David Hetherly, 29, from The Alternative Press of Buffalo, New York, has shoulder-length blonde hair.

"You know, it's the whole Republican concept," Mr. Hetherly said. "They think you have to have a haircut to fit in." (LAT)

About 350 punk rockers opened their musical demonstration against Republican policies outside the Dallas Convention Center, steps away from 150 members of two adversary Iranian groups and one block from 250 "Concerned Christians For Reagan" who vowed to show "there are normal people here."

It was so noisy at the convention's designated protest area that police officers took heart that members of two Iranian groups who traded blows Monday night were unable in hear each other.

Walter F. Mondale said Tuesday in North Oaks, Minnesota, that following the release of tax returns and other financial documents Monday by Ms. Ferraro and Mr. Zaccaro, "Geraldine Ferraro has passed a test of leadership and strength that will be reassuring to the American people." (UPI, AP)

Press Aide Resigns

Patricia Y. Baro said Tuesday night that she had resigned as Ms. Ferraro's press secretary in a dispute over campaign organization. The Associated Press reported.

Mrs. Baro said the campaign is so disorganized that it cannot even supply reporters with the candidate's schedule. She said that she was particularly disturbed when the campaign failed in produce the financial experts that it had said would be available to explain the tax returns released Monday.

Valdo Randpere, his wife, Leila Miller, and their daughter, Kaisa. (The Associated Press)

Estonian Defector Says He Feared Afghanistan Service

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — A Estonian official who defected to Sweden said Wednesday he left because of the repressive atmosphere in Estonia and his fear of being sent to military service in Afghanistan.

The couple reached Sweden by ferry from Finland, where Miss Miller, 22, had been singing at a festival. Mr. Randpere said they went to Sweden because Finland usually returns defectors from the Soviet Union.

They left Estonia Aug. 2, the day after, he said, the Kremlin ordered a crackdown on Estonian nationalism. "The main reason for the decision to escape

was the general atmosphere in Estonia," Mr. Randpere said. He added he would be 28 next year, the maximum age for military draft, and he feared being sent to Afghanistan, as many Estonians were.

Mr. Randpere said he was an assistant to the justice

The Reagan Record: Plus and Minus

(Continued from Page 1)

Reagan does, but in terms of presidential leadership and skill, he would have to be considered one of the stronger presidents of the past century.

Republicans say the economy is in better shape than it was four years ago. Inflation is down. The Consumer Price Index, which rose 12.4 percent in 1980, the last year of the Carter administration, rose just 3.8 percent last year, and it rose at an annual rate of 4.1 percent in the first half of this year.

In the process, the United States went through a deep 16-month recession. The unemployment rate reached a 40-year high of 10.6 percent in the final months of 1982, when nearly 12 million people were out of work, but it has now declined to 7.4 percent, about the same level as when Mr. Reagan took office.

Median family income rose slightly last year, even after adjustment to account for inflation. But the purchasing power of such income was 3 percent less than the purchasing power of the median family income in either 1975 or 1980. And the national poverty rate reached its highest level in 18 years in 1983.

What follows is a summary of Mr. Reagan's record in key areas.

Budget

He has reduced the rate of growth in social spending and sharply increased military spending with the support of some Democrats in Congress. He has, moreover, fundamentally altered the terms of public debate. The usual question now is not whether to cut back social programs but how.

Mr. Reagan's last budget said there had been a "dramatic halt in domestic spending growth." While this is true, administration officials and their opponents tend to overstate the extent of the changes. Mr. Reagan wants to magnify his success in gaining control of the budget, while his critics want to convince voters that the changes have caused suffering and deprivation.

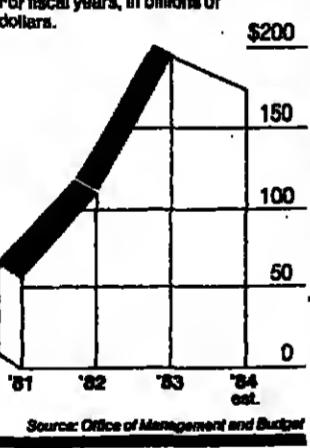
The effects might have been more dramatic if Congress had approved all of Mr. Reagan's budget proposals. Administration officials say they got slightly more than half the budget reductions they sought.

Mr. Reagan has repeatedly said that he reduced only the rate of growth of social spending, not the actual level. For some programs, including Medicaid and Social Security, this is true. But it is not true with respect to housing or job training, for in these programs and others, actual spending authority was reduced.

The president attributes the vibrancy of the economy, in part, to the 1981 tax cut, a cornerstone of his economic program. Less than half the revenue lost as a result of the tax cut has been made up through savings in domestic social programs. During the last three years the increase in interest payments on the federal debt exceeds all the savings Mr. Reagan has achieved in health, education, welfare and social service programs.

Budget Deficit

For fiscal years, in billions of dollars.



With the increase in interest costs and military outlays, the federal budget has grown in relation to the size of the nation's economy. Total federal outlays represented 24.7 percent of the gross national product in the fiscal year 1983, up from 22.4 percent in 1980, according to the Office of Management and Budget.

Defense

From the fiscal year 1977 to 1981, military spending grew at an annual rate of 2.6 percent, after increases to make up for inflation. Under Mr. Reagan, from 1981 to 1983, it rose 7.3 percent a year.

The military accounted for 24

percent of the federal budget in the fiscal year 1981 and took up 26.4 percent in 1983. In his 1985 budget, Mr. Reagan proposed to spend \$272 billion on the military, 29 percent of the federal budget. Military spending will be about 50 percent greater this year than in 1981, and 25 percent greater in real terms after accounting for inflation.

Social Security

The president's initial proposals to trim Social Security, in 1981, caused such an uproar on Capitol Hill that he was forced to retreat and to appoint a bipartisan commission to study the financial problems of the huge program. Within three months of receiving the panel's report, Congress approved and Mr. Reagan signed a bipartisan bill incorporating most of its proposals to guarantee the solvency of the Social Security System.

Perhaps the biggest change was a six-month delay in the payment of cost-of-living adjustments from the purchasing power of such income was 3 percent less than the purchasing power of the median family income in either 1975 or 1980. And the national poverty rate reached its highest level in 18 years in 1983.

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Health

Medicare pays doctor and hospital bills for more than 26 million elderly and 3 million disabled people. The Reagan administration proposed, and Congress in 1983 approved, the biggest change in the program since it was established in 1965. Hospitals that had been reimbursed for almost all "reasonable" costs are now paid a flat amount, fixed in advance, for treating any Medicare patient with a particular ailment. The new payment system, though not explicitly designed to save money, has changed the behavior of hospitals and doctors, making them more cost-conscious.

Margaret M. Heckler, the secretary of the health and human services, asserted last month that the administration had "broken the back of the health-care inflation monster that has plagued us for more than two decades." Critics said her statement was premature, since medical prices continue to rise faster than other consumer prices.

New laws passed with the support of the Reagan administration require greater contributions from Medicare beneficiaries in the form of higher deductibles and premiums. Congress has rejected the administration's proposal to make people pay substantially more for the first weeks of hospital care in return for better protection against the costs of catastrophic illness.

The administration has also slowed the growth of Medicaid, the federal-state health program for poor people. Mr. Reagan persuaded Congress in 1981 to give the states authority to restrict Medicaid eligibility, reduce benefits or take other steps to reduce costs. Some states have done so.

Poverty Programs

The Reagan administration has made a fundamental change in the philosophy of social welfare programs while virtually halting their growth. Mr. Reagan has tried to limit benefits to what he calls "truly needy," and he defines the term more narrowly than any other president since the start of Great Society programs in the 1960s.

The Congressional Budget Office estimated that federal spending had been reduced by these amounts, as opposed to what it would have been under laws existing in January 1981: Aid to Dependent Children, reduced 13 percent; food stamps, 13 percent; child nutrition, 28 percent; general employment and training programs, 55 percent.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 eliminated cash welfare assistance for many of the working poor. In the past, welfare was intended to supplement the earnings of such people. But the Reagan administration insists that

welfare benefits should be paid only to people who, because of age or disability, cannot work.

About one million people became ineligible for food stamps as a result of the 1981 law. Most had incomes exceeding 130 percent of the official poverty level. The law also reduced food stamp benefits for many households, including some who were poor.

Hunger re-emerged as a national issue in 1983. Mr. Reagan appointed a commission to study the problem, and it concluded that reports of widespread hunger "can neither be positively refuted nor definitively proved." But it recommended a slight increase in federal spending for food assistance.

According to the Census Bureau, the poverty rate rose to 15.2 percent in 1983 from 13 percent in 1980 as the number of poor people in the United States rose by 6 million to 35.3 million. The 1983 poverty rate was the highest since 1965. (A family of four was classified as poor if it had cash income of less than \$10,178 last year.)

Civil Rights

Mr. Reagan has succeeded in his effort to restrict the range of remedies available for ending discrimination.

He says he disagrees with his predecessors and civil rights groups on just a few issues: he opposes busing as a means of school desegregation and quotas as a remedy for discrimination in employment and education.

But the disagreements have been more fundamental. Mr. Reagan has opposed amending the Constitution to guarantee equal rights to women. He tried to reverse a well-established federal policy denying tax-exempt status to private schools that discriminate on the basis of race. (The Supreme Court rejected the administration's proposal by a vote of 8-1.)

Mr. Reagan also dismissed three members of the Commission on Civil Rights who had harshly criticized his policies. The administration initially resisted efforts to strengthen the Voting Rights Act of 1965 but Mr. Reagan signed a bill passed with bipartisan support.

The administration has often tried to impose a stricter legal standard requiring people alleging discrimination to prove that it was intentional. Scoring broad-based affirmative action, the administration has tried to limit relief to individuals who can show that they personally suffered discrimination.

After a string of losses, the administration has won several civil rights cases in the Supreme Court. The court adopted the administration's narrow reading of a federal law that prohibits sex discrimination by schools and colleges receiving federal aid. In a major victory for the administration, the court ruled that judges may not alter the rules of a valid seniority system in order to prevent the layoff of recently hired black employees.

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Education

Mr. Reagan initially tried to abolish the Department of Education, as he promised in the 1980 campaign. In his budget for the fiscal year 1983, he said the federal role in education "should return to more traditional minimal levels." Accordingly, he proposed "significant reductions in funding" for almost all education programs.

Congress has consistently provided more money for education than the president wanted. In early 1982 he envisioned federal education outlays declining steadily from \$15.4 billion to \$8.3 billion in 1987. In fact, there was a 5 percent reduction in education spending as outlays declined from \$15.1 billion in 1981 to \$14.3 billion in 1982. The president's budget for 1985 sought \$15.5 billion.

In April last year a presidential commission warned that "a rising tide of mediocrity" was eroding the foundations of American education. In June last year Mr. Reagan seized the political initiative and toured the country delivering speeches lamenting the state of education. He summoned schools "back to basics" proposed merit pay for teachers and urged principals to crack down on discipline problems. But he did not propose any substantial increase in federal aid to education.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates that three years of cutbacks have reduced spending on aid for the education of disadvantaged children by 17 percent, guaranteed student loans by 27 percent and other financial aid for college students by 13 percent, as opposed to previously anticipated outlays.

Congress has not approved Mr.

Reagan's proposal for a constitutional amendment permitting organized prayer in public schools. But it has approved a bill permitting students to hold religious meetings in public high schools before or after regular school hours, provided the meetings are not sponsored by the school or its teachers.

Environment

When Mr. Reagan signed the 14th annual report of the Council on Environmental Quality last month, he said the nation "has a God-given responsibility to preserve and protect our natural environment. But depressed export markets and two years of bumper crops had left the United States with huge commodity surpluses.

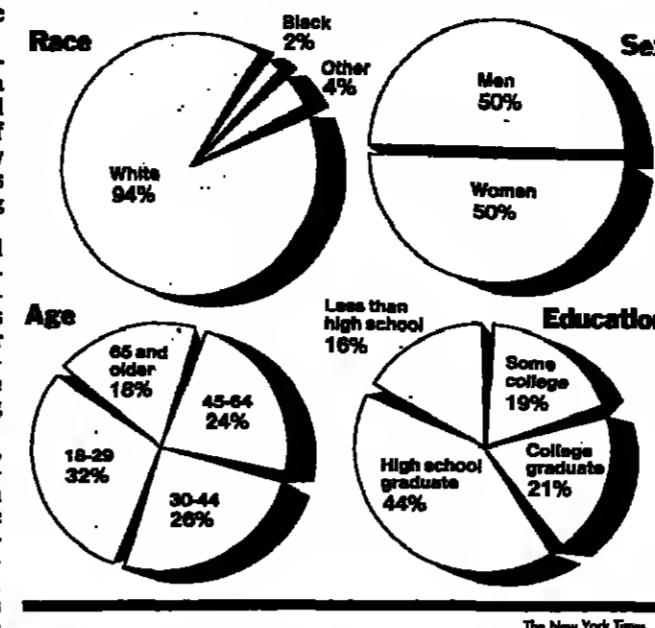
Administration officials say the program achieved its purpose, reducing stockpiles of corn, rice and cotton. But multimillion-dollar payments to some farmers drew harsh criticism from members of Congress.

Unemployment

Year-end rate, in percent, for all civilian workers. Figure for 1984 is as of July.

Who the Republicans Are

Percentage of Republicans in each category, from New York Times/CBS News poll.



Mr. and Mrs. Reagan Talk Everything Over, He Reports Happily

By Donnie Radcliffe

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan says there is nothing he doesn't tell Nancy Reagan.

"As far back as I can remember in the marriage, anything that happens . . . the first thought in my mind — is that I'm going to tell her about it. She doesn't have to say 'How were things at the office today?'"

The president asserted in an interview at the White House. "I just assume she's cleared for top secret."

The Reagans' habit of talking things over was a recurrent theme in the portrait the president sketched last week of his wife, who was being honored Wednesday at the Republican National Convention in Dallas.

A range of expressions — a playful smile, a frown of concern, a look of pride, a self-deprecating grimace — crossed Mr. Reagan's face as he talked about the woman whose manner, friends, clothes and decoration tastes have come under severe criticism since the Reagans moved into the White House in 1981.

The program, begun in early 1983, represented an extraordinary change in Mr. Reagan's farm policy, which had emphasized all-out production and little government intervention. But depressed export markets and two years of bumper crops had left the United States with huge commodity surpluses.

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Antitrust Policy

The Reagan administration has made fundamental changes in antitrust policy. Attorney General William French Smith set the tone in June 1981 when he said, "We must recognize that bigness in business does not necessarily mean badness, and that success should not automatically be suspect."

William F. Baxter, who presided over the antitrust division of the Justice Department for the first three years of the Reagan administration, insisted that the antitrust laws must not be used to penalize economic efficiency. He overhauled the department's merger guidelines for the first time since 1968. Some antitrust experts said that the new policies and attitudes were a factor contributing to an increase in corporate mergers and acquisitions.

Trade

The U.S. foreign trade deficit reached a record of \$69.4 billion last year. It will be substantially higher this year. If the trend of the first five months continues, the deficit for 1984 will be \$122 billion, 76 percent greater than last year.

The expanding economy and the exceptional strength of the dollar have driven up demand for imports. In addition, high U.S. interest rates have forced up the international value of the dollar, making it relatively cheap for the United States to import foreign goods and expensive for other countries to buy American products. Some economists contend the high interest rates result, in part, from huge budget deficits. Democrats say that administration policies have contributed to the budget deficit and that Mr. Reagan must bear some of the responsibility for the trade deficit.

Decentralization

Mr. Reagan has reduced federal regulations and given states more authority to decide how federal grants should be spent on such broad areas as social services, preventive health, maternal and child health, and elementary and secondary education.

State officials have generally welcomed this "new federalism" but strongly objected to the simultaneous reduction in federal aid. As a result, many local agencies have had to reduce services for children, the elderly and the poor.

The administration has found support for many of its efforts to reduce economic regulation of business, industry, prices and markets. But it has encountered opposition to many of its efforts to roll back health, safety and environmental rules.

peared to be prompting the president in response to a reporter's question about the Soviet Union.

"If not an adviser, Mrs. Reagan is a sounding board, the president said.

"There aren't any secrets between us," he continued. "Maybe sometimes I bore her telling her about it."

He said he liked to know if the change in his political views from Democrat to Republican had been as he result of "talking with her."

Mr. Reagan said he was irritated by stories that appeared in the press about the change in his political views from Democrat to Republican had been as the result of "talking with her."

He added that he did not know if he and his wife have changed each other in the 32 years they have been married, except where politics is concerned. If he had any effect on her, he said, it would have been getting her interested in politics.

"She would be the first to tell you — and she's not very

Cairo Jewish Wedding: All-Too-Rare Occasion

First Marriage Ceremony in 19 Years Gives a Lift to Dwindling Community

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

CAIRO—Benoit Salem and Fabienne Rousseau exchanged marriage vows recently in what was an especially joyous occasion—the first Jewish wedding in Egypt in 19 years.

It may well be the last.

Egypt's Jewish community, once among the world's largest and wealthiest, has dwindled to 250 people, most of whom are old.

"We have one more prospective groom," Benoit's brother, Michael, said Morris Guiby, the only Egyptian Jewish doctor left in Egypt. "Michael is a very eligible bachelor. But finding him a Jewish bride here? Well, we're going to have a problem."

The Israeli Embassy contributed a rabbi to the marriage, sending for Yitzhak Davi from Tel Aviv to chant blessings and read the Ketuba, the marriage contract. Egyptian Jews have been without spiritual leadership since the last rabbi left in 1971.

On Aug. 11, the day before the wedding, Rabbi Davi tried to lead a Sabbath service at Cairo's downtown synagogue. But he failed to get a *minyan*, the 10-man quorum needed for communal prayer.

"The Jews in this community are scattered throughout Cairo; many live far away," he said. "Some are not very religious."

Only two of the city's 15 synagogues are in use. Of these, only Shaar ha-Shamayim, a cavernous, recently restored building in the heart of Cairo's business district, functions regularly.

Usually dark and nearly empty, it was brightly lit, covered with flowers, and filled for the wedding. Friends of the families—Jews, Moslems and Coptic Christians—Israeli Embassy staff members, a few Egyptian security policemen applauded and cheered as the bride, in a long white dress and veil, entered the temple.

The women, seated across the room from the men, clattered with joy, using the traditional Arab wail, as the bride and groom stood together under the canopy.

Cameras clicked and friends cheered as the groom ended the 10-minute ceremony by stamping on the chalice from which the pair had sipped wine, and exchanged rings with the bride.

Mr. Salem and Miss Rousseau met five years ago in the same synagogue during a service for Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish new year, friends said.

"It was love at first sight," said

David Salem, the groom's father, a factory sales representative.

Unlike most young Egyptian newlyweds, Mr. Salem and Miss Rousseau will have their own apartment. Mr. Salem, a 23-year-old graduate in business from Cairo University, works at the local office of Israel's El Al airlines. Miss Rousseau, also 23, has just graduated from the American University in Cairo with a degree in mass communications.

"They have no plans to emigrate to Israel or anywhere else," said the elder Mr. Salem. "Why should they? No one has harmed us here."

The same could not always be said for Egyptian Jews, many of whom were coerced into leaving after the United Nations voted in 1947 to partition Palestine. Egypt's wars with Israel spurred anti-Jewish campaigns, including internments, expulsions and confiscation of property. By the time Anwar el-Sadat came to power in 1970, there were only a few hundred Jews left; the vast majority had voluntarily or involuntarily left for Israel.

Israelis are now welcome in Egypt. The government of President Hosni Mubarak refuses to send an Egyptian ambassador back to Tel Aviv until Israel has withdrawn its troops occupying southern Lebanon, but Israel's ambassador remains in Cairo.

Fewer than 5,000 Egyptians visit Israel each year, but about 30,000 Israeli tourists come here.

One young Egyptian Jew at the wedding said Egypt's peace with Israel had rekindled an awareness of Jewish culture and heritage. For older Egyptian Jews, the Israeli presence here seems to have lessened their sense of isolation.

But it has not altered demographic facts. The Israeli diplomatic community in Cairo now rivals in size the city's Egyptian Jewish population.

Most students of Jewish culture predict that the Jewish community in Cairo is destined for extinction.

"I have no illusions—in 20 to 50 years, there will probably be none," said Judith Helfand, a student in "salvage ethnography" at New York University. Miss Helfand has spent six months in Egypt recording oral histories and taking photographs of what remains of the country's Jews.

"But this was a very special day—a *simcha*, or happy time," she added. "A marriage is life. It is proof that for now this Jewish community, which contributed so much to Jews throughout the world, lives on."

In Beirut, Prime Minister Rashid Karame announced that Lebanon has decided to lodge a complaint with the United Nations Security Council over Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon. Israel has occupied the southern third of Lebanon since June 1982, when it invaded the country to drive out Palestinian guerrillas.

Mr. Karame left it unclear, after emerging from a 24-hour meeting of his national unity cabinet under President Amin Gemayel, whether Lebanon would seek specific Security Council action. But he said that Lebanon's case would be based on "international conventions" that prevent the repetition of what Nazism did to the Jews."

In the Tripoli fighting, police

said that a single mortar shell in the city's public square on Wednesday killed five civilians and that 12

bodies were retrieved from buildings hit in fighting on Monday and Tuesday.

The state radio said that a 19-hour cease-fire between pro-Syrian and anti-Syrian militias broke down late Wednesday morning, and that almost all residential neighborhoods in the city were under random bombardment.

The broadcast said that Dr. Samir Kabbara, chief of northern Lebanon's medical department, ordered all hospitals to brace for an influx of casualties and issued appeals for blood donations.

A Red Cross source said the large majority of the casualties were civilians.

The hostilities have pitted the Syrian-backed Arab Democratic Party militia against the fundamentalist Islamic Tawhid movement, or Tawhid, in a struggle for local dominance.

Beirut newspapers said that two Sunan Moslem groups, the Mosques Committee and the Islamic Committee, have joined forces with Tawhid in the fighting against the predominantly Alawite pro-Syrian militia.

The traps were to measure suspended particles produced by dredging, Mr. Tornier said.

Fabienne Rousseau and Benoit Salem at wedding in Cairo.

96 Dead as Rival Militias Continue Lebanon Clash

By Associated Press

BEIRUT—Artillery duels between rival Moslem militias in the northern Lebanese port city of Tripoli raised the casualty toll on Wednesday to at least 96 people dead and 260 wounded over three days of fighting.

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Although \$34 million has been allocated to these projects from 1975 through last year, the U.S. role was not mentioned at the colorful opening ceremonies of the Central Market for Fruits and Vegetables.

Colonel Avi rejected suggestions that the Israelis had approved the project because Mr. Freij is among the more moderate of the West Bank mayors. "There was no political consideration," he said.

The Israelis, according to an official who is familiar with such projects, "object to what they see as nation-building, or the possible infrastructure of a Palestinian state" in the West Bank. An

opposition group held protests in nearly 300 towns in the western state of Maharashtra and its capital, Bombay, and in Bihar and West Bengal states they announced protest rallies for Saturday to coincide with a "Save Democracy" day called by 11 major parties as part of a campaign to demand Mr. Rama Rao's reinstatement.

A police spokesman said that permission for the protest march in New Delhi had been denied because it would disrupt rush-hour traffic. Mr. Rama Rao and other opposition politicians planned to speak at a rally of parties opposed to Mrs. Gandhi.

Mr. Rama Rao has accused the prime minister of engineering his dismissal so that her party could install its own minister in the state government to gain a power base for national elections that are due in five months.

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Opposition groups held protests in nearly 300 towns in the western state of Maharashtra and its capital, Bombay, and in Bihar and West Bengal states they announced protest rallies for Saturday to coincide with a "Save Democracy" day called by 11 major parties as part of a campaign to demand Mr. Rama Rao's reinstatement.

A police spokesman said that permission for the protest march in New Delhi had been denied because it would disrupt rush-hour traffic. Mr. Rama Rao and other opposition politicians planned to speak at a rally of parties opposed to Mrs. Gandhi.

Mr. Rama Rao has accused the prime minister of engineering his dismissal so that her party could install its own minister in the state government to gain a power base for national elections that are due in five months.

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Tamil Mothers Fasting In a Sri Lankan Town Stripped of Their Sons

By Rose Tempest

Los Angeles Times Service

VALVEDDITURAI, Sri Lanka — Three hundred women huddled under the branches of a banana tree next to the main Hindu temple here this week in an all-day fast to protest the government's detention of their sons.

The women were all Tamils from this fishing town on the northern coast of Sri Lanka, across the Palk Strait from India. More than two weeks ago, government troops broadcast an order here for all young men, ages 18 to 25, to report to the town square for questioning.

Most of those who answered the call have not returned home. Nearly all of them are believed to be at a government detention camp, along with 500 other Tamil youths in Boosai (400 kilometers) away on the southern end of this island nation dominated by Sinhalese Buddhists.

Conditions in the camp were described by several young Valvedditturai men who were recently released. Sampathimal Vimal, 23, said he was set free after he "told them I propose to go to London to do my studies in September."

Mr. Vimal said he was not mistreated in the camp. He said his hands were bound for only part of the trip down the island in buses. As the buses traveled through the countryside, he said, crowds of Sinhalese jeered as they passed.

Young Tamil males are prime targets in a government crackdown on a separatist revolt. At least 95 people have been killed, although Tamil leaders say the toll is possibly several hundred.

Alala Seneviratne, who resigned from the Sri Lanka Parliament last year, rather than take an oath against a separate state for Tamils, described the detention of Tamil youths as a hostage situation.

"The government is trying to create the impression among the Sinhalese people that it has broken through," Mr. Seneviratne said Tuesday. "They don't want to release the boys because the Sinhalese people will think they were hoodwinked."

In an earlier interview, Nalin Seneviratne, commander of the government military and police forces in the area, denied that troops under his command had been involved in arbitrary arrests of civilian youth. "We are picking them up," Mr. Seneviratne said, "but not indiscriminately."

Soldiers Leave Palace After Rallies in Manila

The Associated Press

MANILA — Hundreds of troops withdrew Wednesday from President Ferdinand E. Marcos's residence, where they were stationed Tuesday as Filipinos commemorated the first anniversary of the assassination of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

Around the presidential palace a dozen marines were seen removing barbed-wire barricades across an access road. The area had resembled a garrison on Tuesday.

In the Makati financial district, a demonstration erupted Wednesday as a truck carrying two life-size statues of Mr. Aquino drove around the area.

Motorists honked their horns as the truck transferred a bronze statue of Mr. Aquino from a park to a platform at a building housing the Benigno Aquino Foundation.

Customs officials had held the statue, built by a Filipino sculptor in Rome, but President Marcos ordered Tuesday that it be released. The statue had been sent by Philipino opposition groups in the United States.

The other statue, in stone and

in its recent history, Valvedditturai illustrates the progress of the separatist revolt and government reaction.

Two Sri Lankan navy men were killed Aug. 4 by Tamil guerrillas in the streets of Valvedditturai. Townspeople say the sailors were harassing women in the market; the military has not commented.

That evening the army detained at least 350 young men after ordering them to the town square. The next day, an army truck in the town was rigged with explosives and detonated. At least two soldiers were killed.

In apparent retaliation for these deaths, Sri Lankan troops, most of whom are Sinhalese, burned 130 homes and 30 small shops in the town, residents said. Earlier, navy gunboats used grenade launchers and small canons to fire on shore-line homes, they added.

On Aug. 14, Tamil guerrillas attacked a police station. That night the army returned and set afire 41 homes and 10 shops, residents said. Reporters who visited the town were unable to confirm these exact numbers but the reports seemed to be accurate.

Among the 8,000 residents of Valvedditturai, it is hard to find a person who does not support a separate state for Tamils.

Walls of homes and businesses in the town are covered with revolutionary posters of the various guerrilla groups that operate in the area, including one of fairly sophisticated design that shows a Buddha weeping tears of blood over the plight of the Tamils.

V. Selvaraj, president of the rural development society for the town, said he and his wife have fasted since their 25-year-old son was taken away by soldiers Aug. 4. Fasting, a cleansing rite in Hinduism, is also regarded as an act of civil disobedience.

Tamil Hints at Compromise

A Tamil leader suggested Tuesday a willingness to abandon a demand for a separate state, The Associated Press reported from Colombo.

Appapillai Amirthalingam, leader of the Tamil United Liberation Front, said at a meeting of political, ethnic and religious leaders that his group was willing to recommend a "viable alternative" to the independent state.

In recent days, however, two leftist dailies have appeared, and vendors say their sales are outstripping those of their stolid competitors. At night, Montevideo is awakening. Books by leftist Uruguayan authors, banned as recently as June, are displayed in bookstores catering to a youthful market in Uruguay, a nation of three million people.

The pace of the transition is amazing, especially for a regime that once tried to impose short hair and clean-shaven faces on men and prohibited women from wearing blue jeans," said Hugo Battalà, a leader of the leftist Broad Front coalition, which received legal status from the government earlier this month.

Despite Uruguay's impressive political and cultural thaw, however, the treatment of Mr. Ferreira threatens to wreck the military's return to democratic rule.

Mr. Ferreira first bitterly criticized what he said was a pact between the military and his main political opponent, Julio M. Sanguinetti, leader of the other traditional party, the Colorado. But last week, in the face of his party's increasing isolation, Mr. Ferreira announced he was dropping his candidacy and urged the Blancos to prepare for the coming electoral contest.

Whether Mr. Ferreira's resignation was genuine or not continues to be the subject of heated debate, especially among his usually overruled Blancos, who on Sunday overruled their leader's orders and reaffirmed their support of his candidacy.

The Blancos argue that without the candidacy of Mr. Ferreira or that of Liber Seregni, the one-time Broad Front candidate — and with the presumption of some 5,000 leftist activists — Uruguayans will be deprived of a fair choice.

Mr. Sanguinetti and others argue that the accord reached with the military is the best possible agreement under the circumstances. They point out that the military backed down from its original demand of a permanent stay in issues

preceding the coup.

On June 16, Mr. Ferreira, the presidential candidate of the National Party and one of the fiercest critics of the military, returned from exile. As expected, the rulers jailed him along with his son Juan Raúl, a leader of an exile group.

Although his son was released Monday, Mr. Ferreira remains imprisoned, and the military has firm-

On Deng's 80th Birthday, A Mao-Like Photograph Shows Him Swimming

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China's most powerful leader, Deng Xiaoping, turned 80 Wednesday without official celebrations. But one journal showed a picture of him swimming, and the People's Daily carried a 3,000-word article by his daughter about his life during the Cultural Revolution.

The weekly newspaper Liaowang or Outlook published a picture of Mr. Deng that was reminiscent of a 1966 photograph of Mao swimming in the Chang Yang River. That picture was reportedly taken to dispel rumors that Mao was unwell.

The photograph used by Liaowang was said to have been taken near Mr. Deng's summer retreat on the Yellow Sea, east of Beijing.

The article by Mr. Deng's daughter, Mao Mao, covered half a page of the People's Daily. It described Mr. Deng's years as a political iconoclast in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Mr. Deng worked on a lathe in a tractor factory, grew cabbage and beans to feed his family and read works by Marx and Lenin, she said.

The story dealt with the period after 1966, when Mr. Deng and the president, Liu Shaoqi, were purged once again in 1976. He returned to the

city of Nanchang, and did "menial jobs such as cleaning the floor and splitting firewood."

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In 1977, Mr. Deng became deputy prime minister, and used that post to force aside Hua Guofeng, Mao's designated successor. Mr. Deng resigned that post in 1980. But he holds the chairmanship of party advisory committee and the chairmanship of the Military Council and leads the dominant moderate faction in the government.



Deng Xiaoping, as shown in a newspaper.

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Detention of Politician in Uruguay Complicates Return to Democracy

By Martin Andersen

Washington Post Service

MONTEVIDEO — In Uruguay, where the military has ruled since 1973, the twilight of the generals' government has brought a virtual explosion of liberty. But the transition to democracy has been complicated by the continued detention of Uruguay's most popular politician, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate.

Barely two months ago the press was rigidly controlled. Mention of Mr. Ferreira was cause for the confiscation of a newspaper's press run, or even its closure. Bookstores offered a fair reflecting the military's far-right politics. After 10 P.M., this city's streets resembled those of a ghost town. Buildings were free of the graffiti that punctuates Latin politics.

In recent days, however, two leftist dailies have appeared, and vendors say their sales are outstripping those of their stolid competitors. At night, Montevideo is awakening. Books by leftist Uruguayan authors, banned as recently as June, are displayed in bookstores catering to a youthful market in Uruguay, a nation of three million people.

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Biblical Land of Israel Is Arabia, Scholar Says

Reuters

BEIRUT — A Lebanese professor has advanced a theory that the Israeite kingdom of David and Solomon was not in present-day Israel but in the Saudi Arabian provinces of Hejaz and Asir.

Kamal Salibi, professor of history at the American University of Beirut, put forward the theory in his book "The Bible Came From Arabia," which the West German magazine Spiegel has contracted to publish.

Without knowing the details of Mr. Salibi's argument, a Protestant said that shifting their geographical location gives weight to the Bible as history.

Mr. Salibi said that, with a modern gazetteer of Saudi Arabia and the works of Arab geographers, he has located up to 80 percent of the hundreds of biblical place-names he has examined.

The Israeli biblical scholars say they have traced 350 to 400 of the 700 names. Mr. Salibi challenges their identifications on linguistic grounds and says the real figure is closer to 15 or 30.

These, the professor says, were probably transferred to Palestine by nostalgic migrants from western Arabia, just as immigrants in the United States gave European names to their children.

He said that large numbers of Jews had already moved to Palestine by the 10th century B.C. and the process of migration accelerated after the Babylonian conquest of Judah in 586 B.C.

The Greek historian Herodotus, writing in the 5th century B.C., quotes the Syrians and Phoenicians of his time as saying that they had migrated from the Red Sea coast.

By the time of the Hasmonean kingdom in Palestine, 400 years later, the Palestinian Jews had forgotten their western Arabian origins and considered the new Jerusalem as the city of David and Solomon, Mr. Salibi says.

Some Jews stayed on in their homeland, where they survive to this day near the Saudi-North Yemeni border, he adds.

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Spielcasino
Bremen

Inside the Ferraro File

After nearly two weeks of self-inflicted anguish, Geraldine Ferraro has published her husband's tax returns and financial records along with her own. As finally promised, their report is extensive and more detailed than any law requires. And at first blush, the details make one wonder why there was ever any reluctance to disclose to this extent.

Ms. Ferraro and her husband, John Zaccaro, turn out to be a prosperous couple who paid considerable taxes and tried, within reasonable limits, to erect some useful barriers between her career as a congresswoman and his real estate and insurance businesses. Whether or not every one of Mr. Zaccaro's commercial transactions can withstand national scrutiny, there is nothing in the records now revealed suggesting any abuse of his close relationship with her. Nor is there even a hint that she ever betrayed her public trust or wrongly profited from public office.

The couple's main mistake so far was in trying to rescind Ms. Ferraro's promise to release her husband's tax return. Thus were born the suspicion that she had something to hide and the speculation that the Democratic candidate for vice president was in danger of losing her upright reputation if not the nomination itself.

After many days of inept dealing with the public, however, Ms. Ferraro has met her first big test of the national campaign with impressive skill and self-assurance. It will take some time for all her revelations to be minutely examined, as the election laws intend. But unless serious new questions arise, she is entitled to her wish to be allowed now to turn to the broad issues of this election year.

Leading up to this week's climactic accounting, the news reports of the Ferraro-Zaccaro finances seemed to pose three main questions:

■ Did Ms. Ferraro, during six years in Congress, properly exempt herself from disclosing her spouse's finances? Such a claim, made by just a handful of other members, is available only to those who do not know about or benefit from a spouse's income.

Ms. Ferraro now asserts that she knew very little about her husband's real estate business and that the law cannot demand utter igno-

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Old Are Richer

Average family incomes have risen only modestly since 1980, in general. But there is one slice of U.S. demography that is a striking exception to that pattern: The elderly as a group have done very well over the past four years. In its book "The Reagan Record," published last week, the Urban Institute shows that the incomes of the elderly are up sharply all across the range from poor to rich.

Most of it happened for reasons having little to do with the Reagan administration and its ideas. Legislation passed much earlier built a lot of momentum into the continuing rise of federal benefits for the elderly. Most conspicuously, Social Security benefits have risen 7 percent, after inflation, over the past four years. That is twice as fast as the rise in the average income of all families, after inflation and after taxes.

But the Reagan policies also helped the elderly — and helped them more than any other category of population in the Urban Institute's study. The sharp drop in inflation helped them, while few of them were affected by the recession and the high unemployment that forced inflation down. They benefited from high interest rates. They benefited from

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Eagleton Affair Revisited

One doesn't know who to pity more, Walter Mondale or Ms. Ferraro, who so naively stumbled into a tornado of criticism.

The family riches, which were hidden out of shame, and which perhaps were underestimated for tax purposes, do not fit in with her liberal stance.

It recalled that George McGovern when he ran for president on the Democratic ticket dropped Thomas Eagleton as his vice presidential running mate, and it said Mondale might not be able to rescue himself even if he drops Ms. Ferraro.

—Die Welt (Bonn).

Reagan and the Grain Sales

The American president has entered the battleground of the Farm Belt — where Mr. Mondale is the native son — and straightaway got stuck into the vexed question of whether or not to sell grain to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan has not flinched. He has said he is, and was, against embargoes of every kind, and has gone on to claim credit for the surge in grain sales to the Soviet Union.

Business is business, and one would have thought the Kremlin might be prepared to ease up on its anti-Reaganism.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR AUG. 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Delight at Rheims Air Show

RHEIMS, France — Those who expected the events of the opening day of the Aviation Week to be run with regularity were doomed to disappointment. Most of the people, however, who went out to the plains of Bétheny did not forget that aerial contests were quite new. The people who gathered at the aerodrome were treated to the most magnificent exhibition of flying ever witnessed. No language is adequate to convey the idea of the unprecedented spectacle. Five aeroplanes were at six o'clock racing simultaneously round the ten-kilometre course. The spectacle of six aeroplanes in the air and a dozen more on the ground was one that held the spectators spellbound.

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Moving and Shaking
Behind the Balloons

By Newt Gingrich

DALLAS — Do national political conventions still serve a purpose? I strongly believe they do, particularly for the Republican Party, which is undergoing an important transition.

The 1984 Democratic and Republican conventions are the first in recent history that will not have had gavel-to-gavel coverage by the national television networks. Some observers suggest that this change toward partial coverage is the first step in the decline of national conventions as institutions. Others suggest that this decline began with the rise of electronic communications and the elimination of multi-billion presidential nomination fights. A few have even suggested that national conventions should either be abolished or limited to one open day, specifically celebrating a candidate who has already been nominated.

The Republican elite meeting this week in Dallas will guide the party through a crucial transition. As I see it, the new Republican Party should argue aggressively with the decaying welfare state establishment — both the Republican and the Democratic side of that establishment. The Republican Party should represent an opportunity society, and should reach out to all American workers — whites, blacks, Hispanics and others — who want more take-home pay, the chance to create a small business, a safe neighborhood and the right to pray in school.

The party must fight to develop a program for frugality in Washington instead of frugality among the families of working Americans. Part of this struggle will mean using the techniques of the information age in developing services, particularly health care and education. We must also rethink the way the Pentagon works, and should strive to apply the lessons of modern management in the military bureaucracy.

The beginning of this transition



way to the opportunity-society Republican Party.

The divisions within the party have not yet been entirely resolved. The gradual shift taking place among Republicans have by no means been completed. Party activists and leaders still need to meet with each other, to talk about what is really going on in the United States, about their beliefs and about the future. All of this cries out for a national gathering that can gradually transform the understanding of our national elite.

The writer, a Republican congressman from Georgia, contributed this view to The New York Times.

Where Was Mondale When Ferraro Needed Him?

By Sydney Schanberg

NEW YORK — Every time Geraldine Ferraro issues another comment in her attempt to put out the fire over her and her husband's finances, she seems instead to send the flames higher.

There she was on Monday, telling us that something her husband had done was all right when clearly it was something a teen-ager would know he should not do.

Her husband, John Zaccaro, had borrowed \$100,000 from the monies of an elderly, incapacitated woman whose estate he was overseeing as a conservator appointed by a court. He needed the money to pay some bills because his business was temporarily short of cash.

Yes, he paid it back — with interest. But that did not make it right. What high school student, if asked, would not know that it is wrong, if you are made guardian of someone's estate, to use that money for your personal needs?

Yet Ms. Ferraro says her husband "never knew it was improper" because the court had not told him it was improper. "John did nothing wrong," she said, and even insisted that it was not an error in judgment.

The details of this transaction are no longer important. What is important is how she said the whole thing, how unfortunate that she and her husband and her Democratic running mate, Walter Mondale, and all their advisers did not realize that the time to lay out the family's finances was a month ago, when she was riding the trestles as the first woman to be the vice-presidential nominee of a major party.

Instead she had stumbled and fumbled and wrestled furiously with a husband who wanted to keep his business affairs private but who, since he is a grown-up living in the age of disclosure, had to know that the spouse of a vice-presidential candidate whom he has listed as the secre-

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEANUTFISH II
MONDALE, MINN.

Later, Gerry... I think
I've really hooked Reagan
with this tax hike...

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

tary, treasurer and vice president of his real estate company could not keep these affairs in his pocket.

So now, a month late, with the furor burning bright, they finally send their accountants forward with the tax returns and the ledgers and the balance-sheet jargon.

It is inevitable because of the way the Ferraro-Mondale camp has handled this problem that nagging questions will remain about the family loans that got Ms. Ferraro elected to Congress in 1978, about the misleading disclosure forms she filed in Congress, about why John Zaccaro was so slow to help his wife by making his

finances public. The best thing Ms. Ferraro can do now is to stop insisting that everything she and her husband did with their finances was just swell.

She ought to acknowledge what that high school student can see, vividly, through all the diaphanous excuses that the Ferraro-Zaccaro family, like every other family, made some errors in judgment.

They did not think, back in 1978, that any of their tax shenanigans — conniunction in real estate and other businesses — would ever be laid bare on national television. Put more simply, they did not expect Geraldine Ferraro

to be a vice-presidential aspirant. Why not say all these things, if they are the truth? Voters love the truth, they get high on it — because it is heard so rarely. The guess in this corner is that telling the embarrassing truth — though it will make her very exposed and vulnerable — is the only way Ms. Ferraro can make her campaign strong again and get her campaign wagon out of the quicksand where it is now mired.

Some of her supporters have suggested that she is undergoing excessive scrutiny because she is a woman: they see some kind of double standard here. This won't wash.

Maybe in the aftermath of Watergate the disclosure requirements for high public office — and the press coverage that goes with them — have created conditions of excess. But they are conditions for everyone — and Ms. Ferraro knew this when she accepted the nomination.

A bigger question is where Mr. Mondale has been, through all this. Has he been smoozing, like Mr. Reagan, through important events?

Why didn't the Democratic presidential candidate step in at the start and tell Ms. Ferraro and her husband that there was no room for hemming and hawing on this issue: They either had their finances open to the public or she could not be on the ticket.

Mrs. Ferraro's credibility is not the only credibility on the line here.

The New York Times.

Sociologist Puts Yugoslavia on Trial

By Leopold Unger

the police and presented by the prosecutor's office.

An intellectual who was the youngest doctor of political science in the entire country, Mr. Seselj went straight to the point. He demanded the "de-Titoization" of the Yugoslav system, which he qualified as bureaucratic and Stalinist.

He criticized Tito for having led a life "available only to the oil monarchs" and accused the Communist Party of being a "factor of regression," just as responsible for explosions of nationalism in Kosovo as for religious strife, like the development of Moslem nationalism in Bosnia.

What Mr. Seselj calls for is a complete reorganization of the state.

And this is no small request in Yugoslavia. It is also not the first, and certainly not the last, episode in the quasi-permanent battle between the Communist Party seeking an impossible conciliation between its monopoly of power and the intellectual aspirations of the various elites of the various republics of the Yugoslav federation.

Mr. Seselj was just unlucky. His case came up during a period of severe economic crisis and a renewal of nationalist sentiment.

The regime would like to do away with this general malaise and silence, whose influence is growing. This, in part, explains the roundups of intellectuals last April, in which Milovan Djilas, Tito's one-time heir apparent, was involved. Mr. Djilas, who now is the leader of political dissent in Yugoslavia, had gathered a number of intellectuals for a seminar at his home in Belgrade. All were arrested, some kept in jail and a number have under-

taken hunger strikes, some of which are continuing.

This also explains the Seselj trial, which under the present circumstances, is the equivalent of an act of political desperation by a regime that has lost its control over the dissidents. The fallout from the trial may well come in two days.

It may signal a dangerous test of strength between the regime and the intellectual elite of the nation. A trial of six other dissidents is expected to be held next month. Several hundred intellectuals, among whom are the leading members of universities, already have signed a petition in favor of their young colleagues.

Professor Stipe Suvor, Croatia's top ideologist, was certainly sincere when he publicly denounced the terms used by the dissidents to qualify the party and its leaders. "This

extraordinary list of terms opens by 'the old rats' and goes to 'careerist swindlers' passing by 'a group of imitators, the jokers, hooded crowds, censors, idiots, monsters, microphones, powerholders, mandarins of conservatism' and includes 'communists, spiritual juntaeers, the bounds of spiritual life, and modern sycophants.'

On the other hand, the Seselj trial may end up drawing the line on credit — real and figurative — that the West has been willing to extend to Yugoslavia, a Communist country, which seems to be different from the others.

Perhaps the strongest statement on the Seselj affair has come from Vladimír Dedler, a well-known Yugoslav historian and a biographer of Marshal Tito. Mr. Dedler has been quoted as calling the condemnation of Mr. Seselj a "case of pure legal assassination."

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Culture's Proscriptions

Regarding the report "Saudis' Priests United With Kim" (Aug. 5):

You seem to suggest that any punishment for the distribution of films fit for American cable television is grossly unfair. I ask you to think back 15 years to America: Many films that are now viewed on cable would have then been banned as pornographic.

More importantly, Saudi Arabia is legal structure of the state is clear to all expatriate workers upon and before arrival. The penalties are applied with equal severity to Saudis and foreigners for violating Saudi structures on alcohol and distribution of pornographic materials.

The foreign worker is a guest in Saudi Arabia. True, one would like to see pictures of gymnasts in the newspaper or enjoy the spicy scenes in hit movies. But, to do business in the Kingdom, one must learn to forego even these simple treats. Those who are so arrogant to assume that their passports, cultures or jobs are too important, and hence, that they have the right to a drink or what the rest

Reading Between
The Hoopla

By James Reston

DALLAS — In San Francisco, the Democratic Party emphasized two main issues: fear and fairness. Here in Dallas, the Republicans are countering with Ronald Reagan, progress and patriotism.

At this point in the campaign — the propaganda phase — the Republicans have the advantage. The party has a popular, articulate president. It has the power of the White House, it has more money, and it is better at propaganda.

It has one other advantage. The economic recovery is now well on its way. The decline in inflation and unemployment are facts. The evidence is not on paper but in the streets, particularly in this gleaming city with its building cranes swinging between the skyscrapers in the steaming heat.

In short, it is easier to put the eye of a television camera on the tangible evidence of new construction and on the president in the White House than to dramatize poverty or fear, which are often invisible.

It is no wonder, then, that the Republican delegates here are in an optimistic mood. Somehow, the Republicans always look better than the Democrats, but never seem to have been completed. Party activists and leaders still need to meet with each other, to talk about what is really going on in the United States, about their beliefs and about the future. All of this cries out for a national gathering that can gradually transform the understanding of our national elite.

The writer, a Republican congressman from Georgia, contributed this view to The New York Times.

If you talk to James Baker, the White House chief of staff, you will find that he takes the Democratic issues of fear and fairness with the utmost seriousness, and is not counting on President Reagan's present 15-point lead in the polls. He predicts a close race, not merely to avoid Tom Dewey's overconfidence, but because he believes it.

Similarly, Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan does not take casually the Democratic charges of overspending on defense or the present rate of vote deficits.

The White House and cabinet officials are being more canny. Their assumption is that more than 100 million voters will go to the polls in November, maybe 15 or 1

IN BRIEF

Japan to Build Telescope in Hawaii

TOKYO (AP) — Japan will build the world's largest telescope on the island of Hawaii by the early 1990s, according to an astronomers' plan submitted to the government.

According to the plan, the telescope will be equipped with a 7.5-meter (about 25-inch) reflector, larger than the world's largest telescope, the 6-meter reflector near Zelenchukskaya in the Soviet Union's Caucasus Mountains, Keiichi Kodama of the Tokyo National Observatory said. The observatory will be constructed on Mauna Kea on the island of Hawaii at a cost of about 20 billion yen (\$32.6 million), he said. There are already observatories on Mauna Kea operated by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the University of Hawaii and a joint French-Canadian-Hawaiian team. Britain and the Netherlands are also constructing a joint radio telescope atop Mauna Kea.

Sonar Probe Creates Map of Pacific

SAN DIEGO (AP) — A converted fishing trawler towing a torpedo-like sonar device has gathered sound pictures of the Pacific Ocean floor, a project that is expected to lead to an atlas as complete as topographical surface maps, scientists say.

The joint project of the U.S. Geological Survey and the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences in Britain covered 250,000 square miles (650,000 square kilometers) of ocean floor from the U.S.-Mexican border to Canada in four months.

Jay Cousins Show Different Behavior

NEW YORK (NYT) — The lifestyle of Mexican jays in Arizona is dramatically different from that of most other bird species, researchers have found.

Unlike their close cousins, the blue jays, which demonstrate raucous, aggressive, selfish and very individualistic habits, Mexican jays have been discovered to be quiet, cooperative, communal and altruistic in their lifestyles.

The researchers, Jerram and Esther Brown of the State University of New York at Albany, who have studied bird behavior for 15 years, observed that in a flock of Mexican jays virtually every adult pitches in. Parents of nestlings serve as helpers at nests other than their own. Individual members serve the group by sounding alarms and harassing predators.

Expedition to Measure Sun Vibrations

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A team of American and French scientists will travel to the South Pole in November to measure the oscillations of the sun.

Global pulsations of the sun were discovered in 1974. Scientists have since found that the entire gaseous surface of the sun oscillates constantly with vibrations of different periods so the surface resembles the chaotic motion of a choppy, disturbed sea.

Martin Pomerantz of the University of Delaware's Barton Research Foundation, a leader of the South Pole expedition, said the cause of the oscillations is unknown but may be generated by instability in the highly turbulent region beneath the solar surface.

Iron Deficiency Is Called Widespread

ST. LOUIS (UPI) — A pediatrician says iron deficiency is a serious but largely unrecognized problem that often is mistaken as a learning disability.

Dr. Alvin N. Eden said as many as half of the eight million children who will be born in the United States in the next two years will suffer from poor nutrition. Dr. Eden, a pediatrics professor at the New York University School of Medicine and the author of four books, says obesity, iron deficiency and emotional stress in children are major causes of their poor health as adults.

Many poor children suffer from iron deficiency because their families are unable to afford iron-rich food and iron-fortified formula, he said.

Rats Exhibit Reactions to Microwaves

WASHINGTON (AP) — Glandular changes and a higher rate of cancer were found among laboratory rats chronically exposed to low-intensity microwaves, according to a study by University of Washington researchers.

Results emerging from the study, sponsored by the U.S. Air Force, have prompted substantial concern among researchers investigating the biological and health effects of non-ionizing radiation, according to Microwave News, a scientific newsletter.

Microwave News noted that the findings could provide an experimental basis for widely reported complaints of headaches, dizziness, memory loss and fatigue from people chronically exposed to microwave radiation. Microwave radiation is emitted by military and civilian radar installations, satellite ground stations, relay towers for long-distance telephone links and television transmitters, as well as microwave ovens and citizens band radios.

U.S., Japan Develop 'Quake Barrier'

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Engineers can now go beyond the "spring and shock absorber" methods of protecting tall buildings against earthquakes with a new concept developed simultaneously by builders in California and Japan.

Called the "earthquake barrier," the new system uses stainless steel ball bearings arranged in clusters beneath each column and wall to "float" a building's foundation through a tremor. A network of steel "control beams" is used to tie the structure to the foundation, but the beams can stretch and bend from the force of a strong quake.

— Marc S. Casper of San Mateo, California, the developer in the United States, said Taisei Corp., a Tokyo engineering and construction firm, announced the independent development of a barrier concept.

Pulse Simulator to Test Resistance of Warships

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

REPARATIONS for nuclear war are not traditional topics of conversation among people of the Chesapeake Bay, an area famous for its fishing villages, seafood restaurants, oyster harvest and crab cakes. Now, however, commercial and sports fishermen have joined the state of Maryland to protest the construction of a large device in the southern Chesapeake meant to zap ships with electromagnetic pulses that mimic those of a nuclear blast.

Detonated high above Earth's atmosphere, a nuclear bomb would baffle many thousands of square miles with an electromagnetic pulse known as EMP. The ideal way to protect a military device — a missile, for example — is to cover it completely with a thin sheet of metal that can siphon off the high-voltage surge before it gets in and does damage. Ships are too big for that approach. Instead, their internal wires and cables must be fitted with myriad filters and surge arresters.

The navy's hand was strengthened by a report from the National Academy of Sciences, which said scientists were "uncomfortable" with some routine methods the military uses to protect devices from the pulse, since the protections are not foolproof. But the report went on to say that their "liability made it all the more important to test the effectiveness."

"The report had a clear message," said John M. Richardson of the navy's committee on electromagnetic pulses. "You have to perform tests at facilities like Empress in order to make progress. Military systems are getting so complex that you can't be sure

from first principles that they're protected."

The academy report has been all but ignored by the opposition. "The bay is one of the most productive ecosystems in the world," said Ellen P. Fraites, executive assistant to Maryland's governor, Harry Hughes. "We're making a massive effort to clean it up, and now the navy's going to subject it to that incredible insult. It doesn't make any sense."

The navy's desire for the new simulator pump stems in part from the difficulties of protecting ships from EMP. The ideal way to protect a military device — a missile, for example — is to cover it completely with a thin sheet of metal that can siphon off the high-voltage surge before it gets in and does damage. Ships are too big for that approach. Instead, their internal wires and cables must be fitted with myriad filters and surge arresters.

The navy has one simulator, Empress I, at Point Patience in Solomons, Maryland. Its power is limited, however, and so is the size of the ship it can accommodate; destroyers and aircraft carriers cannot navigate the narrow channels that get near it. Empress II would be barge-mounted. Its 130-foot (40-meter) antenna would be able to shoot seven million volts, whose intensity would diminish rapidly with distance, toward a nearby warship. Scheduled for completion in 1987, the pulser would be floated west of Bloodsworth Island, near the center of the bay.

In a letter sent to the secretary of the navy, John F. Lehman Jr. in June, Governor Hughes protested the probable effect of Empress II on fish, marine mammals and waterfowl, along with its "unacceptable adverse impact" on commercial fishing and recreational

Scientists Trying to Isolate Biological Factors in Alcoholism

By Sandra Blakeslee
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — It is near the end of the cocktail party. Several guests are still talkative, friendly, charming and witty. But in one corner a woman is crying. Two men nearby are arguing, picking fights at every turn. Another guest has passed out. Yet another, who had an hour ago was happy and friendly, is now sick and depressed.

All are under the influence of the only drug, alcohol, that is soluble in fat and water. As such, it invades every part of the human body, affecting virtually every cell and every biological pathway. It is a simple molecule with effects so complex that only a decade ago scientists avoided studying it.

Now, however, alcoholism researchers, relying heavily on the tools of molecular biology, are finding new biological explanations for how alcohol affects the human brain. And it is believed that these findings will provide important elements of understanding — physiological and genetic — for why people behave differently when they drink, why some become alcoholics but most do not and why some drinkers stay friendly and others become hostile.

The research is also leading scientists to conclude that alcohol's positive effects are so enormously appealing — in small doses it relieves anxiety better than any other known agent — that its use and abuse are never likely to diminish. Thus one goal, though it is not often stated, is to develop a benign form of alcohol, a substance that would produce the good effects without the bad.

With tolerance can lead to dependence, he said, when the neuronal membranes become dependent on alcohol for normal functioning. In other words, the channels only stay open when there is an ever-increasing supply of alcohol to keep them open. In the meantime, other parts of the body, such as the liver or stomach, can begin to break down.

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Crucial to the new understanding have been studies that have revealed the effects of alcohol on the workings of neurons. Billions of these brain cells send electrical and chemical signals that control cognition, consciousness and virtually all behavior. Neurons release molecules called neurotransmitters that carry information to specific receptor sites on neighboring neurons. If the messages are disrupted, so are the human emotions and behavior they control.

ERNEST NOBLE, director of the Alcohol Research Center at the University of California at Los Angeles, said researchers have determined that the walls or membranes of the neurons consist of protein icebergs floating in a sea of fats, or lipids. The proteins give the cells structure. Once the neurotransmitters reach the appropriate

receptor site, they trigger the release of charged particles called ions that move across the membrane by passing through channels between the icebergs. The ions, in turn, trigger a change in the electrical charge, and this leads to the firing of a new electrical impulse within the neuron.

Normally, Dr. Noble said, the fats are somewhat fluid and the proteins are able to move slightly. But when alcohol, which is a solvent, is added, the fluidity of the fats increases. The protein icebergs become disoriented and the channels are disrupted. "These changes might account for the depressive effects on the central nervous system following acute alcohol administration," he said. Some people become sleepy or depressed and some pass out.

AFTER chronic exposure to alcohol, however, the membranes adapt, Dr. Noble said. They become more rigid than normal as a result of increased cholesterol and other constituents. This is called alcohol tolerance, in which a person becomes less sensitive to a given dose of alcohol.

But tolerance can lead to dependence, he said, when the neuronal membranes become dependent on alcohol for normal functioning. In other words, the channels only stay open when there is an ever-increasing supply of alcohol to keep them open. In the meantime, other parts of the body, such as the liver or stomach, can begin to break down.

With withdrawal symptoms occur when alcohol is removed. The ion channels are unable to recover normal fluidity, causing hyperactivity in the central nervous system. As alcohol levels decline a depressive effect occurs as the norepinephrine production rate decreases.

Most mind-altering agents, such as opiates and tranquilizers, modify the release, uptake and metabolism of neurotransmitters. As alcohol levels decline a depressive effect occurs as the norepinephrine production rate decreases.

Alcohol, on the other hand, has a low limit of potency. It takes thousands of times more units of alcohol than any other drug to affect human behavior.

He and others have established that sons of male alcoholics are four times as likely to develop the disease as sons of nonalcoholics. This is so even if they are adopted or are raised by nonalcoholic relatives.

By 1975 "evidence that alcoholism is genetically influenced became so strong that it was time to start looking for what might be inherited," said Dr. Marc Schuckit of the University of California at San Diego, who is chief of the alcohol research unit at the Veterans Administration Hospital in La Jolla.

"This does not mean there's one gene and if you inherit it you become an alcoholic," Dr. Schuckit said. "But people do inherit things that make them more or less vulnerable to the effects of alcohol."

The purpose of his experiments, he said, is to predict and cure alcoholism.

Generally, as with humans, rats have certain times when they drink.

"They drink about two hours before I feed them — I call that their cocktail hour — and after the food they drink nothing but water. And just before they go to bed they have another burst of alcohol," he said.

He said his study of the rat colonies contradicts previous studies that contended that rats given adequate food and water would not voluntarily consume large quantities of alcohol.

Given the choice between water and an anise-flavored alcohol-water mixture that tastes like the Greek liqueur ouzo, about 10 percent of the rats in Professor Ellison's colonies became alcoholics.

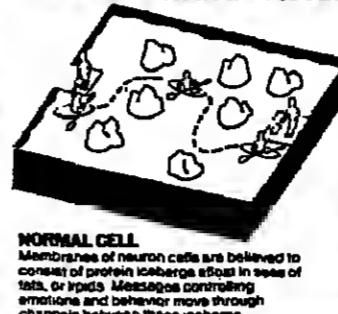
He said that there may be a common mechanism for opiate and alcohol addiction.

"That's about the same percentage as humans," he said.

Earlier studies were flawed, he said, because rats either were isolated or put in environments that ignored the social aspects that drive humans as well as rats to drink.

The heavy drinkers also show the same characteristics as human heavy drinkers, he said. Their sleep is more restless and they are more lethargic. They also have a lower social standing in the colony compared with moderate drinkers and teetotalers.

The Brain's Reaction to Alcohol



Brain waves indicating decision making before taking alcohol (solid line) and after (dotted line); subject at near right has no family history of alcoholism; subject at far right did.



Stone Horn/The New York Stock Exchange

The Effects on the Body

New York Times Service

BECAUSE the causes of alcoholism are not fully known, there is no generally accepted medical definition of the disease. Nevertheless, experts say, an alcoholic can be defined as someone who organizes his or her behavior around alcohol and continues to drink even though it causes serious personal problems — biological as well as psychological.

Among the biological effects are these:

• Changes occur in the release or uptake of important chemicals, known as neurotransmitters, which control communication within the brain.

• Damage to the liver, pancreas, stomach, muscles, heart and other organs.

• Impotence in males.

• Blood abnormalities, including anemia, enlarged red blood cells and reduced white cell counts and diminished immunity to disease.

• Fetal alcohol syndrome, damage to babies whose mothers drink during pregnancy.

About 40 percent of all alcoholics may have been born with biological traits that led them to develop the disease. Other alcoholics appear to drink in response to depression or other psychological distress.

from families with a history of alcoholism and half do not. All the subjects drink heavily but none has yet developed alcoholism.

In comparing the groups, Dr. Schuckit has found no personality differences and no differences in how quickly alcohol is taken into the bloodstream.

But sons of alcoholics show higher blood levels of alcohol's first breakdown product, acetaldehyde, produced by enzymes in the liver. Acetaldehyde is a stimulant, Dr. Schuckit said. The sons of alcoholics report feeling less intoxicated and less drowsy than others after drinking equal amounts of alcohol.

Individuals differ enormously in their response to alcohol. Perhaps 60 percent of Orientals and 5 percent of Europeans lack a second liver enzyme that converts acetaldehyde into non-toxic substances. These people are born nondrinkers. They feel dizzy, nauseated and often turn bright red from the toxic effects of the alcohol their bodies cannot metabolize.

It may be that alcoholics and social drinkers metabolize ethanol along entirely different pathways. Dr. David Ruitstein of Harvard Medical School recently found a substance (2,3-butanediol) in the blood of alcoholics that is not present in social drinkers' blood. Such intrinsic metabolic differences imply that genes are influencing how alcohol is handled by the body.

These approaches to the study of alcoholism have not yet produced satisfactory answers as to how the disease is inherited and how it alters brain and body chemistry. How alcohol influences certain moods, such as anger, is still unknown. But the new studies suggest ways to treat alcoholics.

Diet, including the types of fats consumed, affects neuronal membranes. Some foods could help familial alcoholics avoid the disease just as dietary changes help others avoid heart disease. Diet might also help reduce withdrawal symptoms.

Sobering-up pills have been developed that cause neurotransmitters to block the acute depressant effects of alcohol.

And when more of the brain chemicals involved in anxiety-reduction, euphoria and other mood states are discovered, it should be possible, experts say, to design an alcohol-like substance that mimics the good effects without the bad.

It would be like Orwell's "soma" of 1984, Dr. Noble said. "We would have all the virtues of Christianity and alcohol" rolled into one.

Earth's Spin Shows Daily Variations

By Walter Sullivan
International Herald Tribune

NEW, highly precise measurements of Earth's rotation have shown that its rate varies from day to day in a manner that, to a surprising degree, is controlled by weather.

The observations have necessitated an overhaul of the world's time-keeping methods, rendering obsolete such venerable standards as Greenwich Mean Time for precise scientific purposes.

The techniques are making it possible for the first time to make direct measurements of relative motions between continents and islands throughout the world. They are also enabling scientists to watch for the long-range distortions of the landscape that preclude great earthquakes.

The most startling discovery has come from a study of Earth-rotation records obtained during last year's unusually severe occurrence of the phenomenon known as El Niño, in which weather patterns are disrupted by an unusual warming of ocean currents in the tropical areas of the eastern Pacific. In late January, westward air flow in the tropics reached a peak eight percent higher than any previous record. Within a matter of days, the length of the night-day cycle was shortened by more than three-thousandths of a second.

Considering the enormous rotational momentum of Earth, a slowing of its spin by that much implies a very large transfer of energy from the atmosphere to the body of the planet.

The rotation changes are being monitored by two independent systems. One uses quasars, the most distant known sources of radio energy, as reference points in the sky. The other detects changes in Earth's spin by bouncing laser pulses off the reflective Laser Geodynamics Satellite orbiting 3,700</

NYSE Most Actives									
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Mo.	YTD	12-M.	12-M.	12-M.
FordM	2,000	140	424	-1	12	12	12	12	12
AT&T	1,700	140	424	-1	12	12	12	12	12
IBM	1,423	130	350	-1	12	12	12	12	12
AmEx	1,200	120	300	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Chubb	1,200	120	300	-1	12	12	12	12	12
McGraw	1,015	100	250	-1	12	12	12	12	12
General	1,000	100	250	-1	12	12	12	12	12
BCI	900	214	214	-1	12	12	12	12	12
WestPac	900	180	214	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Mobil	800	250	250	-1	12	12	12	12	12
AMR	800	240	240	-1	12	12	12	12	12

Dow Jones Averages									
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Mo.	YTD	12-M.	12-M.	12-M.
Index	1,242.92	1,250.16	1,255.85	1,251.20	-7.95	12	12	12	12
Frogs	208.79	203.23	201.05	202.27	+2.65	12	12	12	12
JPM	1,200.00	1,204.73	1,204.73	1,207.00	+2.25	12	12	12	12
Comd	411.00	404.00	404.00	407.00	+3.00	12	12	12	12

NYSE Index									
Previous	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Mo.	YTD	12-M.	12-M.	12-M.
Composite	906.00	905.00	905.00	905.00	-0.05	12	12	12	12
Industrial	1,123.35	1,122.07	1,122.07	1,122.07	-1.28	12	12	12	12
Transport	87.24	87.00	87.00	87.22	+0.21	12	12	12	12
Utilities	87.51	86.81	86.81	86.90	+0.01	12	12	12	12
Finance	107.51	107.00	107.00	107.00	-0.01	12	12	12	12

Wednesday's NYSE Closing									
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Mo.	YTD	12-M.	12-M.	12-M.
Index	906.00	905.00	905.00	-0.05	12	12	12	12	12
Composite	1,123.35	1,122.07	1,122.07	-1.28	12	12	12	12	12
Industrial	87.24	87.00	87.00	+0.21	12	12	12	12	12
Transport	107.51	107.00	107.00	-0.01	12	12	12	12	12
Utilities	87.51	86.81	86.81	+0.01	12	12	12	12	12
Finance	107.51	107.00	107.00	-0.01	12	12	12	12	12

NYSE Dividends									
Close	Prev.								
Advanced	188	188							
Unchanged	277	277							
Total Issues	1,924	1,924							
New Highs	5	5							
New Lows	6	6							

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.									
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Mo.	YTD	12-M.	12-M.	12-M.
Aug. 21	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 22	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 23	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 24	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 25	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 26	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 27	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 28	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 29	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 30	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 31	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 32	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 33	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 34	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 35	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 36	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 37	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 38	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 39	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 40	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 41	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 42	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 43	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 44	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 45	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 46	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 47	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 48	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 49	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 50	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 51	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 52	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 53	1,000	998	998	-1	12	12	12	12	12
Aug. 54	1,000	998	998	-1	12</td				

WEX prices	P.12	Flux Rates Notes	P.11
YSE rates	P.12	Gold Markets	P.9
London stocks	P.14	NYSE & Amer. H.L.	P.12
Money rates	P.9	Interest rates	P.9
commodities	P.12	Marine Summary	P.8
Industries	P.12	OTC Stocks	P.10
Analysts reports	P.10	Other Markets	P.14

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1984

WALL STREET WATCH

Analysts Are Still at Odds Over Strength of the Rally

By EDWARD ROHRBACH
International Herald Tribune

The mystique of the stock market, the thing that ranks it right up there with love and poker, is the challenge of figuring out at any one time whether things are falling into place or falling apart.

That was the case exactly a month ago as Wall Street, rejected again by investors, declined below 1,080 on the Dow average.

But it turned out to be the bottom of the market's fortunes, as stocks bounced upward in August's astounding upturning of affection. Skepticism remains, however, and that could be what will keep investors breathing heavily on Wall Street.

"The dominant institutional-investor reactions to the market's sharp advance have been incredulity and fear," said Francis H.M. Kelly, chairman of the investment policy committee at Oppenheimer & Co.

"Some feel the market should have gone down and not up, others that it advanced with unseemly speculative haste. And virtually everyone believes it cannot hold its lofty heights for long."

Mr. Kelly said the "real question" is whether there is a reason for the early-August stampede. Bowing to the market's mysterious ability to anticipate events, he added: "We don't know yet—which is potentially very good news."

The bullish case depends on short-term ignorance, the bearish case on certainty.

"The bullish case on certainty. The bears know that rates are going to go higher, that a recession is just around the corner, that bonds and bills outrank stocks, that speculation and only speculation is the name of August's game."

Dana Stewart, market analyst at Bear Stearns, also welcomed recent pronouncements of skepticism by many Wall Street strategists on just how sustainable the rally is.

"And so, just when we could use it, when stocks threatened to become radically overbought, we have been served up with a classic 'wall of worry' upon which the bull market can climb. Stocks are going higher, and we think those who are reluctant to participate not only will be hurt in their performance records but risk being forced in higher up."

This wall-of-worry factor, Mr. Stewart explained, basically means that buying on Wall Street will "remain under control" so the rally can avoid "running out of steam too quickly."

"It makes it sustainable," he said.

The rally appears to have "enough vigor," he asserted, to achieve new highs "without much difficulty into the 1,300s, and by the beginning of next year there's the distinct possibility of getting into the 1,400s."

While most market analysts have complained that stocks over the year showed no "leadership" sector that might lead Wall Street out of its long downward movement, Mr. Stewart, along with his Bear Stearns colleague, Lew Smith, cite the performance of "dissatisfaction-benefited" groups.

Food stocks notably, Mr. Stewart said, provided the "flesh and backbone to this rally." He continued to favor this group, plus these individual issues: Gulf & Western, Milt Central, Deluxe Check Printers, May Department Stores, Taft Broadcasting and Gannett.

Edward M. Kerschner, head of investment policy at Paine Webber, took a less exuberant view of the market's prospects, and one that is widespread on Wall Street.

"There's reason to take advantage of this rally, he declared. "But without abandoning all caution and plunging in blindly."

Stock selection should be emphasized, he added, particularly issues that can "participate in any rally, yet have the underlying fundamentals, value and momentum to make them less vulnerable than the average stock in the event of any market pullback."

Mr. Kerschner thinks there is the opportunity now for investors to "redesign" their portfolio to include stocks offering the best potential and weed out issues that could be vulnerable.

In the former category Paine Webber puts American Medical International, Gillette, Hospital Corp. of America, Humana, Pfizer, Ralston Purina, Emhart, Emerson Electric, General Elec-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

CURRENCY RATES

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2 P.M. EDT.

	Current	Prev.	Currency	Current	Prev.	Currency
Amsterdam	1.255	1.256	172.76	1.257	1.258	172.95
Brussels (e)	1.257	1.254	251.9	1.258	1.257	252.95
Frankfurt	2.871	2.871	322.0	2.871	2.871	322.0
London (e)	1.257	1.257	172.50	1.257	1.257	172.50
Milan	1.285.50	1.289.00	418.18	1.281.20	1.281.20	407.50
Paris	1.317	1.317	1.278.50	1.312.50	1.312.50	1.279.50
Tokyo	242.225	242.225	114.25	242.225	242.225	114.25
Zurich	2.865	2.865	322.45	2.865	2.865	322.45
1 ECU	0.757	0.754	2.205	0.748	0.743	2.183.10
1 SDR	1.212.50	1.212.50	1.079.19	1.214.25	1.214.25	1.079.19

Currency Values

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2 P.M. EDT.

1 Sterling: 1.2761 Irish £

1 Commercial franc: (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound (b) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c)

Units of 100 Ls. (d) Units of 1,000 Ls. (e) Units of 10,000 Ls.

N.D.: Not quoted; N.A.: Not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Aug. 22

Dollar	D-Mark	French	Swiss	French	ECU	SDR
1M. 11% - 11% 5%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	10% - 10%	9% - 9%	10% - 10%
2M. 11% - 11% 5%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	10% - 10%	9% - 9%	10% - 10%
3M. 11% - 11% 5%	4% - 4%	10% - 10%	11% - 11%	10% - 10%	9% - 9%	10% - 10%
6M. 12% - 12% 5% - 6%	5% - 5%	10% - 10%	12% - 12%	10% - 10%	9% - 10%	10% - 10%
1Y. 12% - 12% 4% - 6%	5% - 5%	10% - 10%	12% - 12%	10% - 10%	9% - 10%	10% - 10%

Rates convertible to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Asian Dollar Rates

Aug. 22

1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
11% - 11%	11% - 11%	11% - 12%	11% - 12%	11% - 12%

Interest rates convertible to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States

Aug. 22

Close	Prev.	British	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	11%	9	Bank Rate	10%
Federal Funds	11%	11	Call Money	12
Prime Rate	13	13	91-day Treasury Bill	10%
Broker Loan Rate	12.75	12.75	3-month Interbank	10%
Commercial Paper, 30-180 days	11.25	11.25	France	10%
3-month Treasury Bills	10.35	10.35	Inter-bank Rate	11%
6-month Treasury Bills	10.51	10.51	Call Money	11%
CD's 30-51 days	10.95	10.95	1-month Interbank	11%
CD's 60-90 days	11.05	11.05	3-month Interbank	11%

Rates convertible to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

West Germany

Aug. 22

Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50	A.M.	P.M.	Close
Overnight Rate	5.55	5.55			
One Month Interbank	5.85	5.85			
3-month Interbank	5.95	6			
6-month Interbank	6.20	6.25			

Interest rates convertible to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Japan

Aug. 22

Discount Rate	5	5	London	Paris	Close
Call Money	5%	5%	344.99	345.62	+ 0.63
6-day Interbank	6%	6%	345.45	345.30	+ 0.50
New York	6	6	345.40	345.00	+ 0.60

Official fixings for London, Paris and New York.

All rates in U.S. \$ per yen.

GOLD PRICES

Aug. 22

A.M. P.M. Close

London

Paris (12.5% off)

Zurich

London

New York

Official fixings for London, Paris and New York.

President Changed At FCA

3-Man Office Is Created

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — In an apparent concession to Federal regulators, Charles Knapp, the embattled chairman and chief executive of Financial Corp. of America, has ceded his power over day-to-day operation of the giant holding company to a newly created, three-man office of the president, the company said Wednesday.

The action comes one week after FCA, under pressure from the Securities and Exchange Commission, restated its earnings to show a \$79.9-million loss compared with a \$75.3-million profit for the first half.

In addition, FCA has been forced to

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Toyota Is Seen Citibank Aides Worry With Record Profits, Sales

Reuters

TOKYO — Toyota Motor Corp. profits and sales for the year ended June 30 last year are likely to be the highest ever recorded by a Japanese company, securities analysts said Wednesday.

After tax profit is expected to be 240 billion yen (\$392.8 million), up 19 percent from last year's 201.37 billion yen, Toyota said Friday.

Sales are forecast at about 5.45 trillion yen, 11 percent higher than 4.89 trillion last year.

The analysts said the forecasts are based on increased exports, a shift in domestic demand to expensive cars, sales and price increases, higher truck exports to the United States and an increase in domestic market share.

The analysts said it is difficult to forecast the company's prospects in the current year because of uncertainties surrounding the Japanese and world economies, the future of restrictions on Japan's car exports and the difficulty of increasing domestic car sales.

However, they said, Toyota's current profit will well exceed 500 billion yen, possibly reaching 550 billion, and sales are likely to be more than 6 trillion.

Toyota declined to comment on the forecasts.

Taiwan Accord Seen

Official sources said Toyota is apparently ready to agree to some conditions set by Taiwan for a \$340-million car-making joint venture, United Press International reported Wednesday from Taipei.

Among Taipei's demands are that half of the 300,000 cars the Taiwan plant is eventually expected to produce each year be for export and that they be competitive with autos made in Western Europe and the United States.

Electrical Sales Fall in Germany

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Orders for the West German electrical industry fell 2.5 percent in June compared with a year earlier, the industry association, ZVEI, said Wednesday.

Sales were 10 percent lower than the year-earlier level, according to the association, which blamed the seven-week metalworkers' strike for the decline.

However, incoming orders over the first six months of 1984 rose by 12 percent compared with the year-earlier period, with export contracts up 19 percent and domestic orders up 9.4 percent. Sales in the first half rose 7.6 percent from a year earlier.

are expected to record everything they do, with the resulting time sheets forming a basis for cost-cutting.

The project is linked by many people at Citicorp to the new rule of John S. Reed, who earlier this summer was named to succeed Walter B. Wriston as Citicorp's chairman, even though the plan was formulated six months ago when Mr. Wriston was still firmly in charge.

Mr. Wriston's retirement becomes official at the end of this month, but he has been away from the bank since early August when he went on vacation.

Mr. Reed is well remembered within Citicorp for the way he ruthlessly reorganized its operations department in the early 1970s.

"This could be John Reed putting his imprint on the bank," said Lawrence W. Cohn, first vice president and senior bank-stock analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds. "He made his initial reputation by automating the back office and cutting costs."

"Citicorp's second-quarter expenses came in well above budget," Mr. Cohn said, "and my understanding is that when management saw these second-quarter expenses it started telling the troops this was not acceptable."

The areas within Citicorp that provide general services for the entire corporation and its main subsidiary, Citibank, would be most seriously affected — especially personnel administration, public relations and the legal and financial staffs.

If the bank were to succeed in trimming the expenses of these sectors by 40 percent, the pre-tax effect would be about \$100 million — an amount significant even for Citicorp, the biggest banking organization in the United States, which earned \$360 million last year.

UPI Planning More Layoffs

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — United Press International will lay off a large number of noneditorial employees as part of a major cost-cutting effort designed to save the company, Luis Nogales, UPI general manager, has said.

Mr. Nogales said Tuesday that the current round of layoffs is likely to include a significant number of noneditorial employees — possibly as many as the 100 editorial workers not getting the typical end-of-model-year sale.

The situation is tight for domestic cars and worse for imports. "For all practical purposes, the import dealers are sold out," said David Healy, an analyst at Drexel Burnham Lambert.

The import situation is worse for two reasons, Mr. Heinrich said. The quota on Japanese imports leaves dealers with a period of time where demand exceeds the ability to supply, while strikes in West Germany this summer cut down on the supply of such luxury imports as Mercedes-Benz, Audi and BMW.

Lou Fusz Jr., whose Fusz Motors

Supply of New Cars in U.S. Is Running Short

By Daniel F. Cuff

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — New cars are in short supply in the United States, creating a seller's market for dealers at a time of year when they traditionally are trying to unload stocks to make way for the new model year.

"It's not as easy to shop around," said Harvey Heinrich, a Merrill Lynch analyst. "Dealers are not wheeling and dealing and you are not getting the typical end-of-model-year sale."

The shortage of domestic cars arose because the industry has been selling more than it could produce. Inventory is also being cut by plant shutdowns for change-over to the new model year.

Mr. Fusz also sells Pontiacs and Dodges and added that these domestic cars were also in short supply, compared with the heavy inventories of the last couple of years. Particularly scarce were the Pontiac Fiero and the Dodge mini-van, he said.

For the dealer, he said, "Two many cars on hand is bad, and too few cars is also bad."

For the buyer, when cars are scarce, pricing is firm and special-prize arrangements are few. Import dealers have been able to find buyers who will pay above the sticker price. "They are not doing the unit volume but their per unit price looks pretty nice," Mr. Heinrich said of the import dealers.

Sales may be held down for the next few months in the domestic industry, analysts said, because

in the St. Louis area sells Datsun, Toyota, Mazda and Subaru cars, said Japanese imports were always in short supply.

"We've got two trucks and one car on the lot, and that's all," he said. "We're just about ready to get a new shipment and that's already 85 percent sold."

Mr. Fusz also sells Pontiacs and Dodge and added that these domestic cars were also in short supply, compared with the heavy inventories of the last couple of years. Particularly scarce were the Pontiac Fiero and the Dodge mini-van, he said.

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Sales may be held down for the next few months in the domestic industry, analysts said, because

Labor contracts expire next month at General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co., and a lack of inventory at dealers makes it more difficult for the companies going into the negotiations," Mr. Heinrich said. "The strike threat hurts more when there's no buffer of stocks."

Specialty-Food Firm Rejects Sale to Pillsbury

The Associated Press

PEORIA, Illinois — Pillsbury Co.'s proposed buyout of Joan of Arc Co., a leading U.S. producer of specialty canned foods, has been called off by Joan of Arc's directors, its board chairman said.

Thus, although the domestic industry has been producing cars at capacity, it ended July with only a 47-day supply on hand. "Normally the supply would be more on the order of 35 or 60 days," Mr. Healy said.

Imports were down to a 23-day supply. Before Japanese import quotas, inventories for foreign cars as a whole ran well over 60 days, the analysts said.

The shortage of domestic inventory comes just when the industry normally would be building a big backlog to see it through should there be a strike.

Gold Options (Options in \$/oz.)			
Price	Aug	Nov	Feb
30	7.25	9.25	—
32.50	1.25	3.25	14.50/17.50
35	0.25	1.25	22.50/25.50
37.50	—	7.25	15.50/17.50
39.50	—	4.25	11.50/13.50
42.50	—	2.25	7.50/9.50
45	—	2.25	7.50/9.50

Valuex White Gold S.A.

1, Quai des Moulins

1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland

Tel. 31.02.51. Telex 28.305

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Experts at Odds Over Rally

(Continued from Page 9) tric, IBM, United Technologies, Westinghouse Electric, Royal Dutch, American Express, Bankers Trust, Texas Commerce Bankshares, Baltimore Gas & Electric, Commonwealth Edison and Consolidated Edison.

Stocks the firm judges "unattractive" include Baxter Travenol, Merck, Cincinnati Milacron, Cross & Treckler, Du Pont, Foothill Minerals, Union Carbide, U.S. Steel, Weyerhaeuser, Noble Affiliates, Ocean Drilling Equipment, AMR Corp., Consolidated Freighters, Delta, Northwest Airlines and R.J. Reilly.

"The independent," a London market advisory letter edited by Gian-Luca de Francisci, disputes the contention that this rally is the long-awaited second leg of the bull market.

"The odds favor the spectacular

rally now in progress being a bull trap — in other words a rally in a bear market."

Stocks he advises selling short or buying put options against include Advanced Micro Devices, Brown- ing Ferris, Chase Manhattan, Citicorp, GCA Corp., General Instrument, Great Western Financial, Holiday Inns, Humana, Limited Inc., Lockheed, Loral, M/A-Com, J.P. Morgan, Synex and Wal-Mart.

However, Mr. de Francisci predicted that many stocks will be able to buck the bear trend or at least outperform the market. His new buy recommendations are BellSouth, H. & R. Block, Carson Pirie Scott, City Investing, Dun & Bradstreet, E.F. Hutton, IC Industries, Jefferson-Pilot, McLean Industries, Merrill Lynch, Northern Telecom, Procter & Gamble, R.J. Reynolds and Taft Broadcasting.

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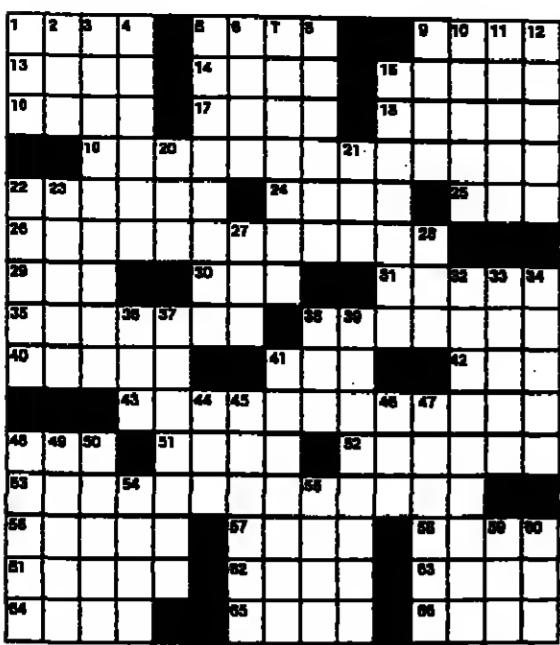
Oppenheimer & Co., Inc.

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PEANUTS



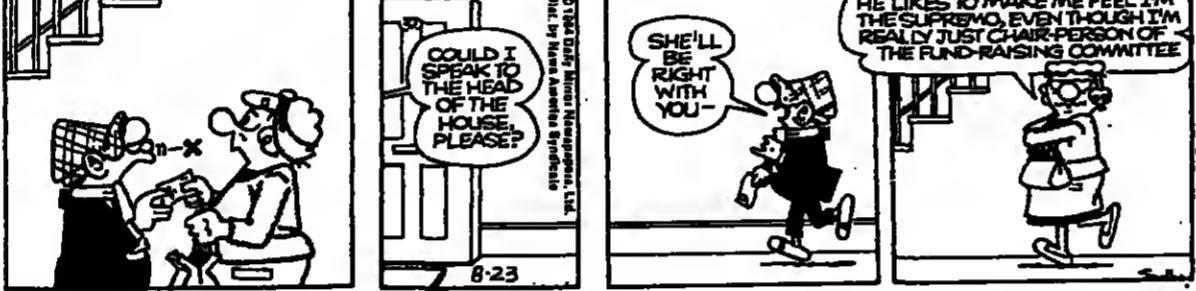
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



ACROSS

1 Mountain system
5 Boutique
9 Maltese's inmurmur
13 Broth.
14 Salt.
15 Geometrically
15 City in Vietnam
16 Autos
17 Claudia — Taylor, L.H.J.'s wife
18 Dumas character
19 Poem by Richard Armour: Part I
22 Infrequent
24 Gershwin and Washington: Abbr.
25 Poem: Part II
26 Poem: Part III
29 Macao money
30 A son of Apollo
31 Occurrence
35 Square cap
38 Cafeteria
40 Less straight-forward
41 Becomes a plaintiff
42 Negligent
43 Poem: Part IV
48 Leguminous plant
51 Part of T.L.C.
52 "O tempora! —": Cicero
53 End of poem
56 Cache
57 Santa's beloved
58 Page
61 Home of the brave
62 Bemused, in heraldry
63 — of Man
64 Bohemian
65 Walked on
66 Son-in-law of Elton

DOWN

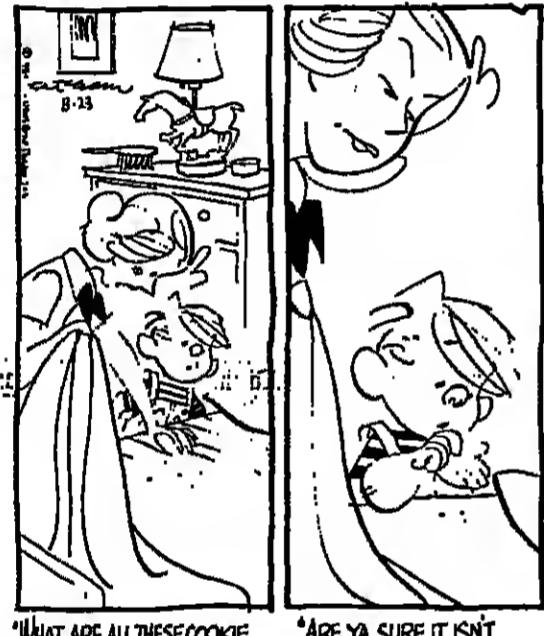
1 Wood for a bat:
2 Mauna —
3 Throbbing
4 German composer Louis and family
5 Place of chaotic disorder
8 Irwin of golf
7 Stop sign, usually
8 Sizman domain in a 1968 film
9 Sylvan
10 Off one's darter
11 "Lella": Moore

51 Part of T.L.C.
52 Mockery, in Metz
53 Prefix for puncture
54 On the (exactly)
55 Plant diseases
56 Cache
57 Santa's beloved
58 Page
61 Home of the brave
62 Bemused, in heraldry
63 — of Man
64 Bohemian
65 Walked on
66 Son-in-law of Elton

34 Balsam and baobab
35 Ending for velvet
37 Metrical foot
38 Yes, on the Yonne
39 Took a second glance
41 Witness at court
44 No, in Ayr
45 Hemingway
46 Local name: Abbr.
47 Lassie, e.g.
48 Zip or lingue
49 Join
50 Take in a stray
54 Playing card
55 Exco's car
59 — carre
60 Fire, in France

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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NELEK
BROEP
TERVOX
CAYGLE



WHAT YOU MIGHT EXPECT A POOL-PLAYING THIEF TO DO.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: THE (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: PHOTO SOUP LEAVEN IMPUGN

Answer: What "HMS Flyer" could undoubtedly be — "NAME FOR SHIP"

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

NIGHT

LOW

HIGH

LOW

ART BUCHWALD

After-Class 'Religion'

WASHINGTON—Just before going off to Texas the president signed one of his favorite bits of legislation, the one permitting students to use public schools after hours to hold prayer meetings and other religious activities.

The president was so excited to have such a law that he failed to read the small print in the bill. Any student organization can use the classrooms, when school is not in session, for extracurricular activities, religious or otherwise, without interference from the school board.

What started out as a victory for conservative prayer-in-school organizations has now become a can of worms for school officials.

Students have already lined up at the Gary Slaughter High School to book their rooms for the fall term. The first one to apply for space after school was Timothy Higgins, president of the Friends of Jerry Falwell Bible Study Class.

The principal bowed backed by the federal law, said, "You can have Room 167 from 3 to 6 every Thursday, Timothy."

"God bless you, sir." "And God bless you, Timothy."

The next one to apply was Elvis Gregory, who said he represented the Disciples of Reverend Moon.

The principal became flustered. "Are you going to use our classroom for prayers?"

"I don't have to tell you what we're using the classroom for."



Buchwald

"All right, you can have Room 234, but no collecting money in the hall."

"The Reverend Moon blesses you."

"Get out of here."

The third student to apply was Marian Beechnut.

"My group would like a classroom after school."

The principal smiled. Marian was an outstanding student. "Of course, what group are you representing?"

"The Daughters of American Atheists," Marian replied. "There is no God and the sooner the students learn it the better off they will be."

"You're not going to use my classroom to preach atheism!" the principal shot back. "What kind of public school do you think this is?"

"Before you say no, I should warn you our lawyer is prepared to take you to court to see we get our room."

"You can have Lecture Hall B in the basement next to the boiler." "It's pretty hot down there."

"So is hell, and you people might as well get used to it."

The principal knew he was in trouble when a student known as "Fidel the Fearless," dressed in army fatigues, came in. "Buenos dias," Fidel said. "I would like headquarters for my cell."

"What cell?"

"The First of May Teen-agers for a Marxist Revolution, Cadre 189."

"I can't give a classroom to a Communist front organization."

"We're not a Communist front organization. We're Communists. We'd like a big classroom, as we expect to recruit from the downtrodden and persecuted students who have been corrupted by your American school system."

Now he was sitting in his den, the walls alive with reminders of the wilds: a 15-foot (4.5-meter) python skin, the multicolored headdress of a Balinese witch, a 12th-century bronze opium weight from Burma, a steel Massai spear made from a British railroad track, a dagger purchased from a Pakistani bandit for \$360 and, somewhat incongruously, a photo of Godard riding a horse in the 1981 Tournament of Roses Parade.

Yes, he survived the traffic jam after the parade.

In truth, some of the first goals that Godard achieved were less than daredevil but seemed important at the time: weigh 175 pounds stripped ("I was pretty skinny then, about 155"), become an Eagle Scout, visit a movie stu-

John Goddard's Quest for Adventure

By Steve Harvey
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — At 15, an avid reader and daydreamer named John Goddard made a "blueprint for life" of 127 goals, including:

- Retrace the route of Marco Polo
- Dive in a submarine
- Milk a poisonous snake
- Take off from and land on an aircraft carrier
- Appear in a Tarzan movie?

"Actually, I only put that down because I thought Tarzan movies were filmed in Africa, and Africa was the place I wanted to see most," Godard, now 59, recalled the other day.

His movie career never got on track but the soft-spoken adventurer has seen most of Africa, and everywhere else, visiting 120 countries, traversing 15 rivers, including the Nile, and climbing 12 major peaks. He also accomplished his first four goals.

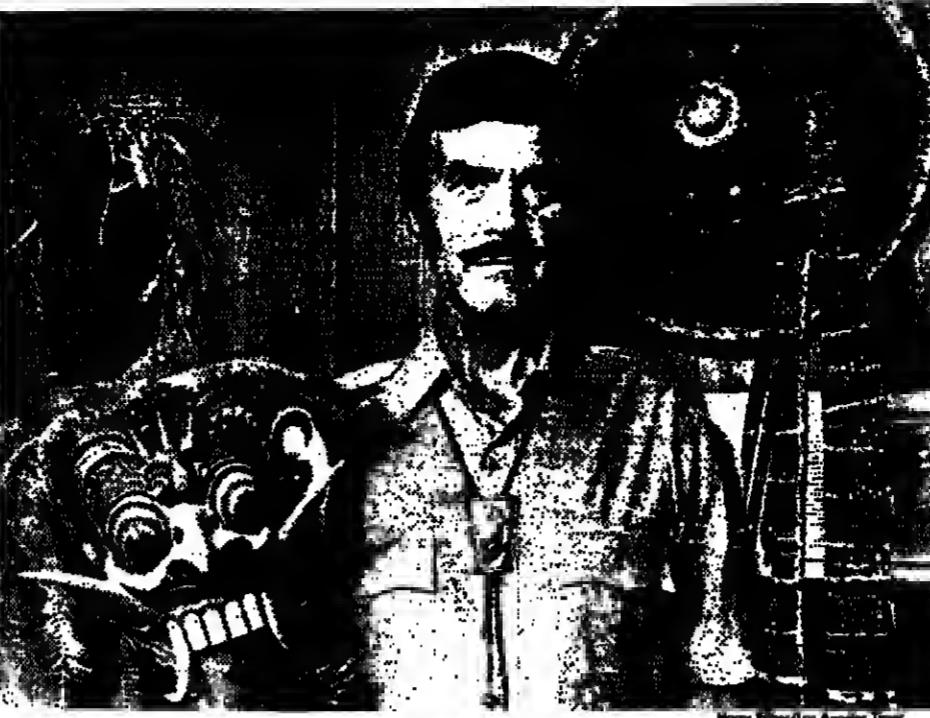
In all, he has achieved 107 of his dreams, the latest of which was visiting the Great Wall of China.

"I'm one of those people who needs a structured plan, something to strive for," he said in his home near Los Angeles. "Plus, when I was young, I'd heard too many adults talk of things they wished they'd done when they were young."

Now he is sitting in his den, the walls alive with reminders of the wilds: a 15-foot (4.5-meter) python skin, the multicolored headdress of a Balinese witch, a 12th-century bronze opium weight from Burma, a steel Massai spear made from a British railroad track, a dagger purchased from a Pakistani bandit for \$360 and, somewhat incongruously, a photo of Godard riding a horse in the 1981 Tournament of Roses Parade.

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In truth, some of the first goals that Godard achieved were less than daredevil but seemed important at the time: weigh 175 pounds stripped ("I was pretty skinny then, about 155"), become an Eagle Scout, visit a movie stu-



Adventure Goddard with some of his mementos.

dio, type 50 words a minute, long-jump 15 feet.

Io subsequent years, however, he survived the bite of a diamond-back snake in the Congo, a hippopotamus attack (recounted in his book, "Kayaks Down the Nile"), a wart hog assault in Zimbabwe, a blizzard on the Matterhorn, a sandstorm in the Sudan, three bouts with quicksand ("it isn't quite as dangerous as the movies make it out to be; I only sank down to my armpit once") and three plane crashes.

But not all the endings were happy. A partner, Jack Yowell, drowned in 1956 during an attempt by the two to kayak the length of the Congo River. Goddard said he was stunned by the death but paddled on alone because he and Yowell had agreed beforehand that one of them would complete the journey if something happened to the other.

A member of the Royal Geographic Society and the Adventurers Club of Los Angeles and a recipient of the Encyclopaedia Britannica's "Achievement in Life" award, Goddard spends part of the year trekking through

the wilds of such outposts as Chicago, New York, Des Moines and Peoria, delivering 200 presentations a year on his adventures.

Corporations pay him to deliver motivational talks to executives so they can survive in the corporate jungle.

While many of Goddard's feats have a breathtaking quality about them, his list reflects an attempt to test the mind as well as the body. His other accomplishments include playing "Clair de Lune" on the piano, reading the Bible from cover to cover, learning French, Spanish and Arabic, studying medicine (he says he has witnessed more than 250 operations) and studying primitive cultures.

"Adventure is exciting, but it's secondary to the scientific exploration, the knowledge gained," he said.

Goddard has achieved several of his objectives more than once, including No. 126, "marry and have children." He has married three times and has five children.

With the passage of years, he found his list too limiting. So he thought up new challenges, such

as fighting a bull (either man nor beast drew blood during a half-hour bout in Colombia) and riding a killer whale at Sea Life Park in Honolulu ("I straddled its head with my legs; it felt like wet rubber").

Of course, there are still those unfulfilled dreams on the boyhood list.

Goddard, whose 127th goal is to live to see the year 2000 (he would be 75 then), admits that he may have overreached with some of his remaining objectives, such as climbing Mount Everest, reading the entire Encyclopaedia Britannica, visiting every country in the world ("there are too many little principalities") and walking on the moon.

"But even if I do not do all of them, I've had a life of excitement and knowledge, which is what I set out to have," he said.

With that, he was forced to end the interview because he had promised to take one of his daughters to explore Magic Mountain amusement park.

Goddard did not look worried.

Conquering Magic Mountain is not on his list.

PEOPLE

Freed Briton Is Home

Richard Knight, a British treasure hunter, returned in London Tuesday night and said his 14 months in a jail near Ho Chi Minh City were "no holiday camp."

Knight and three companions were arrested while exploring Vietnamese waters in June 1983 on a search for the treasure of the 17th-century Scottish pirate Captain William Kidd. The Vietnamese held them on charges of illegal entry. At London's Heathrow Airport, Knight, 48, said, "I just want to forget about it. I am O.K. physically — just a little tired and drained. I am looking forward to a cup of tea, a pint of beer, baked beans on toast, fish and chips." Vietnamese authorities released Knight after a payment of \$10,000 collected by former school friends and sympathizers.

A 19-year-old American colleague on the expedition, Frederick Graham Jr., was released in May after his family paid \$10,000. Two other members of the expedition, both from Thailand, reported

they remain in jail.

Writing "You made my day" along with his signature in the wet cement at Mann's Chinese Theater, Clint Eastwood dropped his "Dirty Harry" image to smile and shake hands with fans. Eastwood, greened by a cheering crowd along Hollywood Boulevard in Los Angeles Tuesday, was accompanied by his longtime companion and frequent co-star, Sonora Locke, and his son, Kyle, 16, and his daughter, Alison, 12. Eastwood, 54, roamed through the crowd and greeted fans before the brief ceremonies at the movie theater. "When I was a kid I used to come to this theater, and now I'm proud to be part of its history," Eastwood said before writing his name and "You made my day" and putting his handprint in the wet cement. Eastwood's latest film, "Tightrope," topped the weekend U.S. box-office gross in its debut week with \$3.1 million. Eastwood is best known for his portrayal of "Dirty Harry" Callahan, a San Francisco police inspector who has dared bad guys to shoot him with the lines, "Go ahead — make my day" and "Do you feel lucky, punk?" Eastwood was the 169th Hollywood personality to sign the cement in front of the theater.

Peter Gimbel said Tuesday that the bank safe he expedition recovered from the sunken luxury liner Andrea Doria has yielded enough American currency to make a stack more than 5 feet tall. Gimbel said it took more than 24 hours after last Thursday's live telecast of the opening of the safe to find everything in it. The safe was recovered in 1981 from the Andrea Doria, which collided off Nantucket, Massachusetts, with the Swedish liner Stockholm July 25, 1956, and sank, with the loss of 52 lives. "Since all the currency is tightly packed and the individual bills are stuck together, it is impossible to determine the exact amount at this time," Gimbel said. "However, the sheer number would indicate a face value in excess of \$100,000. Of course, their value to collectors is far greater than the face value."

Bjorn Borg of Sweden, five-time champion of Wimbledon, and his wife of four years, Mariana Simionescu, plan to file for divorce. The decision was mutual and the divorce will not be contested, said John Weil of the International Management Group, which manages Borg. Borg and Simionescu were married July 1980 in Bucharest in a big social event of the

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